Results from the 2014 Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey

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Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Commission

Indiana State Department of Health

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Executive Summary

The Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) has been administered since 2000 to monitor youth tobacco use, secondhand smoke exposure, youth attitudes toward tobacco use, and social influences related to tobacco use among Indiana middle and high school students. Ongoing assessment of these measures is a crucial component of monitoring progress in preventing youth tobacco use and protecting youth from harmful exposure to secondhand smoke. This report summarizes the results from the 2014 Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey and highlights both progress and challenges in two major priority areas of the Indiana Tobacco Control Strategic Plan: decreasing youth tobacco use and increasing protections from secondhand smoke.

Summary of Key Results

Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products

In 2014, over 45% of Indiana high school students and over 18% of middle school students reported ever having tried any tobacco product in their lifetime.[a] Lifetime use of several conventional tobacco products such as cigarettes and cigars (including cigarillos and little cigars) declined among Indiana youth between 2000 and 2014. In contrast, lifetime use of some emerging tobacco products such as electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) has increased dramatically in recent years. In 2014, cigarettes were the most common tobacco product youth reported ever using in their lifetime, followed by e-cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip).

Current Use of Tobacco Products

In 2014, over 26% of Indiana high school students and over 8% of middle school students reported current (past 30 day) use of any tobacco product. Current use of several conventional tobacco products including cigarettes and cigars declined significantly among Indiana youth between 2000 and 2014. Over that time, cigarette smoking declined from nearly 10% to just under 3% among middle school students and from nearly 32% to 12% among high school students, surpassing the targets set in the 2015 Indiana Tobacco Control Strategic Plan for reducing youth smoking. Frequent smoking (smoking on 20 or more of the past 30 days) among high school students also declined from 17% in 2000 to 5.5% in 2014, close to the 2015 target of 5%. In addition to declines in cigarette use, use of cigars declined significantly among both middle and high school students, and use of smokeless tobacco declined significantly among middle school students. In contrast, use of some emerging products such as e-cigarettes has increased dramatically in recent years. Between 2012 and 2014, current use of e-cigarettes increased approximately four-fold from just over 1% to over 5% among middle school students and from nearly 4% to nearly 16% among high school students, mirroring national trends of rising e-cigarette use among youth.[1]

Tobacco Cessation

In 2014, the majority of middle school (66%) and high school (59%) students who smoked cigarettes reported attempting to quit smoking during the past 12 months. This proportion has remained relatively unchanged between 2000 and 2014. Intentions to quit smoking remained somewhat lower, however, as fewer than half of current smokers in middle and high school reported wanting to quit smoking cigarettes for good or planning to quit within the next year. Use of evidence-based methods to quit tobacco remained low among Indiana

[a] Any tobacco use includes use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipe, hookah, bidis, snus, dissolvable tobacco, and electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes).

youth in 2014, with most students who attempted to quit reporting that they tried to quit on their own or "cold turkey" during their last quit attempt. There were encouraging trends, however, in students' interactions with health care providers regarding tobacco use, as the proportion of students who reported being advised by a health care provider not to use tobacco increased between 2012 and 2014.

Youth Access and Purchasing

Among youth under age 18 who currently use cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco, the majority reported obtaining their tobacco products from social sources, such as having someone else purchase tobacco for them, borrowing tobacco products, or receiving tobacco from someone else without asking. Although selling tobacco to youth under age 18 is illegal, some youth still reported purchasing tobacco products in the past 30 days. In 2014, about 9% of middle school and 12% of high school smokers under age 18 reported purchasing cigarettes themselves. Additionally, over 17% of middle school and close to 20% of high school cigar users under age 18 reported purchasing cigars, and over 14% of middle school and nearly 18% of high school smokeless tobacco users under age 18 reported purchasing smokeless tobacco. Students who purchased cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco most commonly reported purchasing these products in retail settings such as gas stations, convenience stores, grocery stores, drugstores, or vending machines.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure

There has been substantial progress in protecting Indiana youth from secondhand smoke in recent years. In 2014, about 7 in 10 middle and high school youth reported not being exposed to secondhand smoke in their home, and the percentage of students who indicated that smoking is never allowed inside their home or family vehicles increased significantly in recent years. Exposure to secondhand smoke continues to be far higher, however, among youth who live with smokers compared with those who do not. In 2014, over 60% of middle and high school students who lived with a smoker reported exposure to secondhand smoke in the home in the past 7 days, compared with less than 10% of students who did not live with a smoker. Youth who lived with smokers were also significantly more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke in vehicles, more likely to be frequently exposed to secondhand smoke, and less likely to report that smoking is never allowed at home or in family vehicles. Additionally, some Indiana youth continue to report exposure to secondhand smoke in public places. In 2014, over 28% of middle school students and close to 37% of high school students reported exposure to secondhand smoke in an indoor or outdoor public place, and over 35% of middle and high school youth who worked reported secondhand smoke exposure at work in the past week. A somewhat lower proportion of middle school (14%) and high school (22%) students reported exposure to secondhand smoke on school property.

Social Influences Related to Tobacco Use

Social factors such as household or peer tobacco use may influence youth tobacco use behaviors. In 2014, approximately half of Indiana youth reported living with someone who used tobacco products of any kind, and youth who lived with tobacco users were significantly more likely to report current tobacco use themselves compared with youth who did not live with tobacco users. Additionally, a significantly higher proportion of youth who currently used cigarettes or smokeless tobacco reported having at least one close friend who used these products compared with students who did not use cigarettes or smokeless tobacco. Students who smoked cigarettes were also more likely to report higher perceived prevalence of peer cigarette smoking than youth who did not smoke cigarettes. However, in 2014 students also reported being exposed to some protective influences. Over 40% of

middle and high school youth reported that their parents had talked to them within the past year about not using tobacco of any kind. Additionally, over 40% of high school students and over 55% of middle school students reported learning in school during the current school year about why they should not use tobacco.

Tobacco Marketing

Although some forms of tobacco advertising have been restricted in recent years, youth continue to be exposed to tobacco marketing through a variety of channels. In 2014, youth most commonly reported exposure to tobacco advertising in retail settings, with over 70% of middle and high school students reporting seeing tobacco ads or promotions at least some of the time when they went into convenience stores, supermarkets, or gas stations. In addition, over 40% of youth reported seeing tobacco ads at least sometimes when using the internet, and nearly 30% of middle school and 40% of high school students reported seeing ads for tobacco at least sometimes in newspapers and magazines. Youth also continue to be exposed to tobacco in television and movies, with approximately 7 in 10 middle and high school youth reporting that they see actors using tobacco products at least some of the time when watching TV and movies. A somewhat smaller proportion of students (less than 15%) reported receiving ads or coupons from tobacco companies through various channels such as the mail, e-mail, or social media.

Perceptions, Attitudes, and Beliefs Related to Tobacco

In 2014, Indiana youth reported high levels of perceived harm from tobacco products and secondhand smoke. Most students also disagreed that cigarette smoking makes young people look cool or fit in and that smokers have more friends. Furthermore, students' support for smoke-free policies in workplaces and indoor public places has increased significantly in recent years. Despite these positive attitudes, about 1 in 6 Indiana middle school students and 1 in 5 high school students who had never smoked were susceptible to smoking cigarettes, a proportion that has remained relatively unchanged in recent years. Additionally, students who currently smoke cigarettes generally reported lower levels of perceived harm from tobacco products and secondhand smoke, were less likely to support smoke-free policies, and were less likely to believe that they would definitely not be smoking in five years compared with non-smokers.

Strategies for Reducing Youth Tobacco Use

Although there has been substantial progress in reducing youth cigarette smoking in recent years, nearly 5,700 Indiana youth become new daily smokers each year, and an estimated 151,000 Hoosier youth currently under age 18 will eventually die prematurely from smoking unless there is continued progress in preventing youth smoking.[2] Furthermore, other tobacco products such as cigars and smokeless tobacco, which are often cheaper than cigarettes, flavored, and directly marketed to young people, continue to pose health risks among Indiana youth. Recent dramatic increases in youth use of emerging products, particularly e-cigarettes, also raise concerns that youth will become addicted to nicotine and may become regular tobacco users.[3,4] Continuing to monitor not only tobacco use, but also factors that influence youth tobacco use and health outcomes, including tobacco marketing, social influences, youth attitudes and beliefs, tobacco cessation, and secondhand smoke exposure, is a vital component of preventing and reducing tobacco use and protecting the health of all Hoosier youth.

Continued reductions in youth tobacco use will also require sustained implementation of comprehensive statewide tobacco control efforts. The Hoosier model for tobacco control is based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs*. In 2014, the CDC released an updated version

of *Best Practices,* which outlined five key components of state comprehensive tobacco control programs:

- State and community interventions
- Mass-reach health communications
- Cessation interventions
- Surveillance and evaluation
- Sustained investment in tobacco control infrastructure, administration, and management.[5]

Despite tremendous progress in reducing youth tobacco use and protecting youth from secondhand smoke over the past decade, tobacco continues to pose serious health risks for too many Hoosier youth. Implementing these best practices will be necessary in order to achieve sustained reductions in youth tobacco use and protect the health of Hoosiers now and for generations to come.

1. Introduction

The Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) has been administered since 2000 to monitor youth tobacco use, secondhand smoke exposure, youth attitudes toward tobacco use, and social influences related to tobacco use among Indiana middle and high school students. This report summarizes results from the 2014 Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey. Section 1 provides an overview of Indiana's progress in youth tobacco prevention and the IYTS methodology, while sections 2 through 9 summarize key findings from the 2014 IYTS.

- Sections 2 and 3 summarize trends in lifetime use and current use of tobacco products among youth, including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, e-cigarettes, and other tobacco products.
- Section 4 presents data on tobacco cessation, including students' cessation attempts, intentions to quit using tobacco, cessation strategies, and health care provider advice regarding tobacco use.
- Section 5 summarizes youth access to and purchasing of tobacco products, highlighting common sources where youth obtain and purchase tobacco.
- Section 6 highlights trends in youth secondhand smoke exposure.
- Section 7 presents data on social influences related to youth tobacco use, including household and peer tobacco use, perceived peer tobacco use, and parental and educational influences.
- Section 8 summarizes youth exposure to tobacco industry marketing through various channels including the retail environment, internet, print media, and television or movies. It also summarizes youth receptivity to tobacco marketing and perceptions of tobacco companies.
- Section 9 highlights youth perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs related to tobacco use, secondhand smoke, and smoke-free policy.

Each section describes the IYTS measure being presented, presents data visually and in summary form, discusses any significant changes over time, and synthesizes findings at the conclusion of each section.

Key Outcomes of the 2015 Indiana Tobacco Control Strategic Plan

In 2009, Indiana adopted the 2015 Indiana Tobacco Control Strategic Plan, which set goals for reducing the burden of tobacco in Indiana by 2015. Between 2010 and 2015, Indiana met several of its key goals for reducing youth smoking and protecting youth from secondhand smoke exposure.

- Current smoking rates among middle school students declined from 4.4% in 2010 to 2.9% in 2014, below the 2015 target of 5%.
- Current smoking rates among high school youth declined from 17.5% in 2010 to 12.0% in 2014, below the 2015 target of 17%.
- Frequent smoking among high school youth (smoking on 20 or more of the past 30 days) declined from 7.2% in 2010 to 5.5% in 2014, close to the 2015 target of 5%
- In 2015, 90% of Indiana's public school districts had a tobacco-free campus policy, exceeding the 2015 target of 85%.

- In 2014, approximately 7 in 10 Indiana youth were not exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes, exceeding targets for reducing youth secondhand smoke exposure indoors.

Data and Methods

Methodology and Sampling Procedures

The Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) is a school-based survey of middle school students (grades 6 through 8) and high school students (grades 9 through 12) that captures information on various tobacco-related issues, such as tobacco use, smoking cessation, secondhand smoke exposure, tobacco-related attitudes and beliefs, and social influences related to tobacco use. The survey instrument includes a standard set of questions that were developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) along with optional questions that can be added by state tobacco control programs to measure progress toward program goals and objectives.

The 2014 IYTS consisted of two samples (one for each school level) and, within the samples, was a two-staged cluster design. In the first stage, schools were selected randomly within the grade range specified with a probability proportional to enrollment size. Schools with a high proportion (>20%) of non-white or Hispanic students were over-sampled to enable calculation of rates for racial and ethnic minority students. In the second stage, classes were randomly selected from within the selected schools, and all of the students within a selected class were given the opportunity to participate. Parents were informed by letter about the survey and were able to notify the school if they did not wish their child to participate. Students were informed that survey participation was voluntary, and students were instructed not to include any identifying information in their survey booklets.

In 2014, 40 of 59 sampled middle schools participated in the IYTS. Among the schools that participated, 2850 of the 3243 students sampled completed usable questionnaires for an overall response rate of 59.6%. In 2014, 42 of 60 sampled high schools participated in the IYTS. Among the schools that participated, 3020 of the 3586 students sampled completed usable questionnaires for an overall response rate of 59.0%.[b] For reliability, CDC's target overall response rate is 60%.

Analysis Methods

Data from the 2014 IYTS were compiled and processed by a CDC contractor. The CDC provided the final datasets to TPC, which included weights to account for unequal probabilities of selection, non-response, and demographics (gender, grade, and race/ethnicity) of students enrolled Indiana public middle and high schools. TPC analyzed the data. Point estimates and 95% confidence intervals were calculated using Statistical Analysis Software (SAS®) version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC) survey procedures and incorporated the complex sample design and weights. Where possible, comparisons were made between the 2000 IYTS (or the earliest baseline survey year) and the 2014 IYTS. For tobacco use variables, comparisons were also made between demographic groups. Where comparisons across survey years or between demographic groups are presented, these comparisons are made within each school level (middle or high school) separately. Statistically significant differences were assessed by non-overlapping 95% confidence

[b] Overall response rate = (% of sampled schools that participated) * (% of sampled students that completed usable questionnaires)

intervals; however, it is possible for significant differences to exist even when confidence intervals overlap. Therefore, this approach is conservative, and some differences in estimates over time or between groups may be significant even if they are not identified as such.

Definitions

For most tobacco use variables, both lifetime use and current use of tobacco products are presented in this report. Lifetime use is defined as students having ever tried tobacco products at least once in their lifetime. Current use is defined as use of tobacco products on one or more of the past 30 days.

Limitations

To ensure reliability, the CDC's target overall response rate for state youth tobacco surveys is 60%. In 2014, the IYTS response rates for middle (59.6%) and high school (59.0%) were slightly below the 60% target. Descriptive statistics for participating and non-participating schools are presented in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Enrollment and geographic characteristics of schools selected for the 2014 IYTS, by survey participation

	Selected High Schools		Selected Middle Schools	
	Participating	Non-Participating	Participating	Non-Participating
Number of schools	42	18	40	19
Median enrollment	1175	1726	598	756
Number and percent of schools with over 20% racial/ethnic minority enrollment	24 (57%)	6 (33%)	20 (50%)	9 (47%)
Number and percent of schools located in metropolitan counties	34 (81%)	15 (83%)	32 (80%)	14 (74%)

Because the IYTS is conducted among only public middle and high school students, the results are not generalizable to students who are enrolled in private schools or home-schooled. They also do not capture youth who have dropped out of school and may underrepresent students who are frequently absent from school. Additionally, due to small sample sizes for some racial/ethnic groups, estimates presented by race/ethnicity in this report are limited to non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic African American, and Hispanic students. Throughout this report, race and ethnicity are treated as mutually exclusive categories. White and African American students include only those who identified as not Hispanic or were missing data on Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic students may be of any race.

Sample Characteristics

Table 1-2 presents unweighted sample characteristics of the 2014 IYTS by age, gender, race/ethnicity, and grade.

Table 1-2. 2014 Indiana YTS unweighted sample characteristics

Demographic Group	Middle School		High School	
	N (%)		N (%)	
Total	2850		3020	
Age				
11 years or younger	270	(9.5%)	4	(0.1%)
12 years	839	(29.6%)	0	(0.0%)
13 years	1089	(38.4%)	3	(0.1%)
14 years	586	(20.7%)	532	(17.7%)
15 years	49	(1.7%)	886	(29.5%)
16 years	1	(0.0%)	752	(25.0%)
17 years	1	(0.0%)	572	(19.0%)
18 years or older	2	(0.1%)	255	(8.5%)
Missing	13		16	
Gender				
Female	1352	(47.8%)	1446	(48.3%)
Male	1477	(52.2%)	1545	(51.7%)
Missing	21		29	
Race/Ethnicity				
White	1801	(63.8%)	1931	(64.7%)
Black/African American	418	(14.8%)	521	(17.5%)
Hispanic	454	(16.1%)	439	(14.7%)
Other	149	(5.3%)	94	(3.1%)
Missing	28		35	
Grade				
6th	523	(18.4%)	-	
7th	1175	(41.4%)	-	
8th	1137	(40.1%)	-	
9th	-		1165	(38.9%)
10th	-		749	(25.0%)
11th	-		652	(21.8%)
12th	-		429	(14.3%)
Missing	15		25	

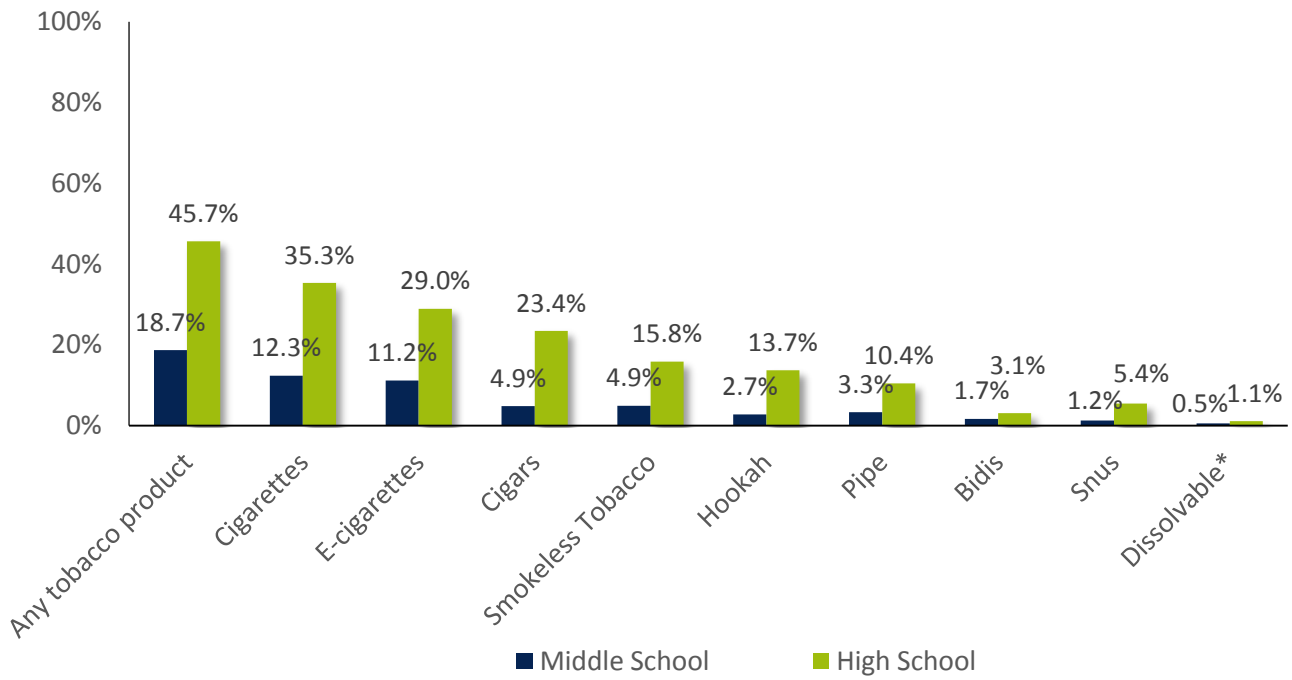
2. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products

This section presents data on lifetime use of tobacco products among middle and high school students, including use of any tobacco product, cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, e-cigarettes, flavored products, and other tobacco products. For the most commonly used tobacco products among youth (cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, and e-cigarettes), data are also presented by gender and race/ethnicity.

Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products

In 2014, 18.7% of middle school and 45.7% of high school students reported ever using any tobacco product in their lifetime.[c] Cigarettes were the most common product ever used among both middle (12.3%) and high school (35.3%) youth. E-cigarettes were the second most common product ever used, with 11.2% of middle school students and 29.0% of high school students reporting ever using e-cigarettes. This was followed by cigars (4.9% of middle school and 23.4% of high school students), smokeless tobacco (4.9% of middle school and 15.8% of high school students), hookah (2.7% of middle school students and 13.7% of high school students), and pipe (3.3% of middle school and 10.4% of high school students). A smaller percentage of middle and high school students reported ever using bidis, snus, or dissolvable tobacco (see Figure 2-1).

Figure 2-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Tried Tobacco Products in Their Lifetime, 2014 IYTS



*Data for middle school students are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. This estimate should be interpreted with caution.

[c] In 2014, students were considered to have ever used tobacco if they reported ever trying cigarettes, e-cigarettes, cigars (including cigarillos or little cigars), smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip), hookah, pipe, bidis, snus, or dissolvable tobacco in their lifetime. The 2014 IYTS included two questions that assessed ever use of e-cigarettes. Students who responded that they ever tried e-cigarettes on either question were considered to have ever used any tobacco product.

Lifetime Use of Any Tobacco Product by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade

Figures 2-2 and 2-3 show the percentage of students who have ever tried any tobacco product in their lifetime by gender, race/ethnicity, and grade. Among middle and high school students in 2014, prevalence rates of ever use of any tobacco were relatively comparable among males and females and among students of different races and ethnicities. However, ever use of any tobacco product increased with grade level. Among middle school students, a significantly higher percentage of 8th grade students (24.1%) had ever tried any tobacco product compared with 6th grade students (13.1%). Among high school students, a significantly higher proportion of 12th grade students (61.3%) reported ever using any tobacco product compared with 9th (36.9%), 10th (38.4%), and 11th (47.1%) grade students.

Figure 2-2. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Tried Any Tobacco Product in Their Lifetime, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2014 IYTS

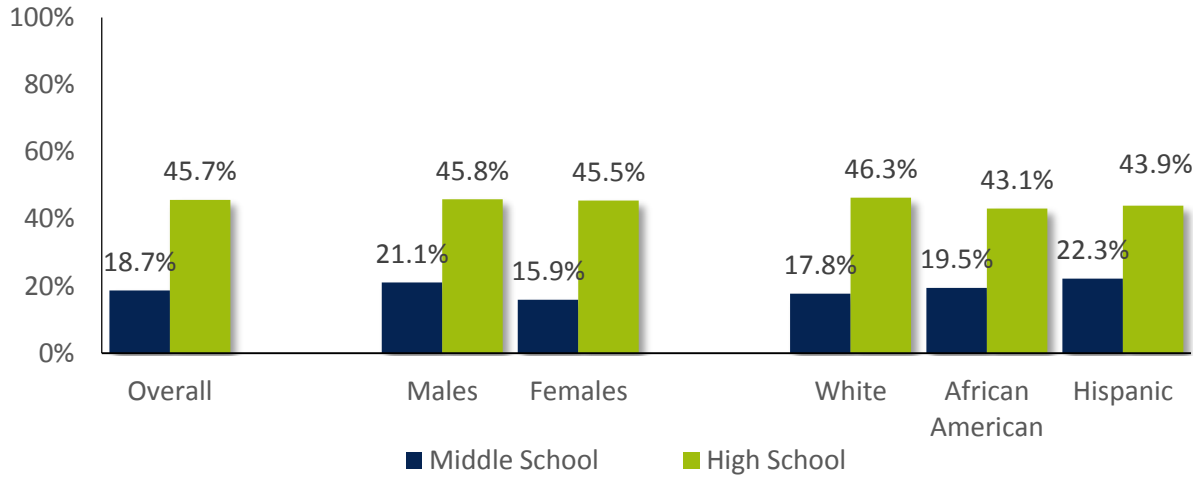
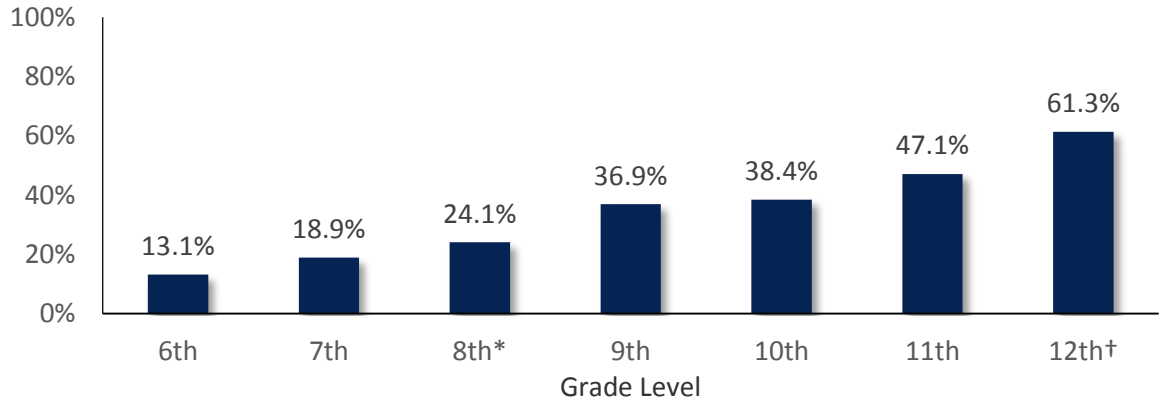


Figure 2-3. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Tried Any Tobacco Product, by Grade, 2014 IYTS



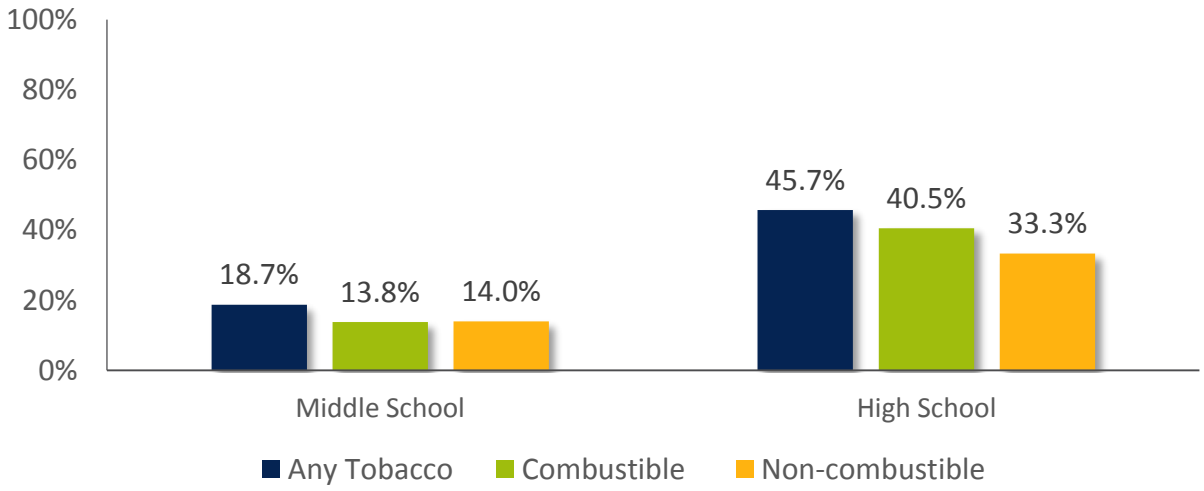
*Significantly higher than among 6th grade students
†Significantly higher than among 9th, 10th, and 11th grade students.

Lifetime Combustible and Non-combustible Tobacco Use

Tobacco products can be categorized in to two broad classes: combustible and non-combustible. Combustible tobacco products include any tobacco products that involve heating or burning tobacco to produce a smoke that users inhale. Non-combustible tobacco products do not involve burning tobacco and include types of smokeless tobacco products that users hold in their mouths and then spit out as well as emerging products that do not involve burning tobacco, such electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) that heat a liquid to produce an aerosol that users inhale. While combustible tobacco products continue to cause most tobacco-related disease and death in the United States, noncombustible products such as smokeless tobacco also pose health risks such as cancer and nicotine addiction.[6,7] In addition, although the long-term health impact of ENDS use remains uncertain, nicotine use can have adverse effects on adolescent brain development;[8] therefore, nicotine use by youth in any form (whether combustible, smokeless, or electronic) is unsafe.

Among middle school students in 2014, a similar proportion of students reported ever having tried combustible[d] (13.8%) or non-combustible[e] (14.0%) tobacco products in their lifetime. Among high school students, a slightly higher percentage of students reported ever trying combustible tobacco products (40.5%) than non-combustible tobacco products (33.3%).

Figure 2-4. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Used Any Tobacco Product, Combustible Tobacco, or Non-combustible Tobacco in Their Lifetime, 2014 IYTS

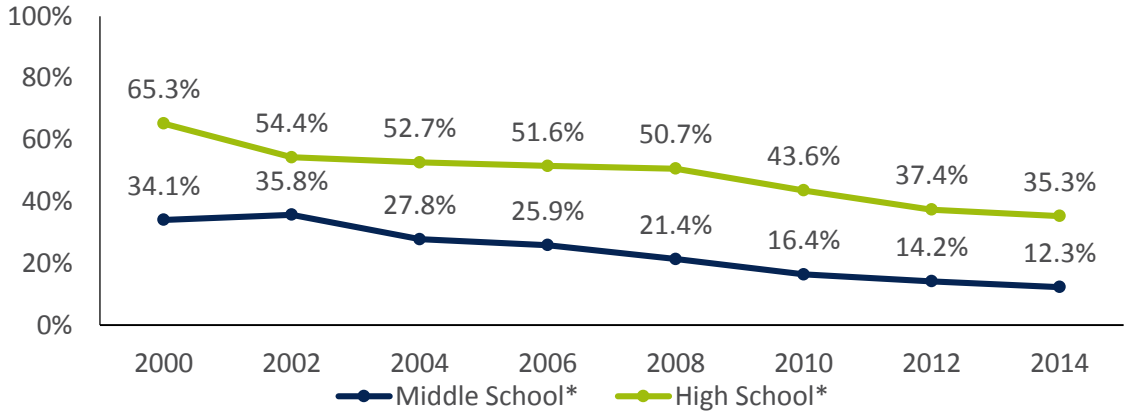


[d]Combustible tobacco includes cigarettes, cigars, pipes, bidis, and hookah.
[e] Non-combustible tobacco includes smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip), snus, dissolvable tobacco, and e-cigarettes.

Trends in Lifetime Use of Cigarettes

Figure 2-5 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever smoked cigarettes in their lifetime. In 2014, 12.3% of middle school students and 35.3% of high school students reported ever trying cigarettes, a slight decline from 14.2% and 37.4%, respectively, in 2012. Among both middle school and high school students, the prevalence of lifetime use of cigarettes decreased significantly between 2000 and 2014.

Figure 2-5. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Smoked Cigarettes in Their Lifetime, 2000-2014 IYTS

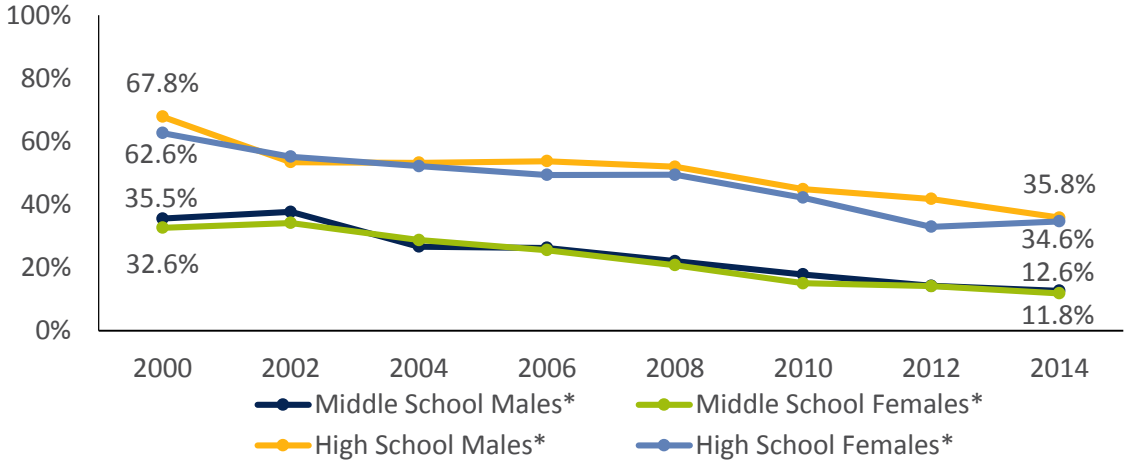


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Trends in Lifetime Use of Cigarettes by Gender

Figure 2-6 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever tried cigarettes by gender. In 2014, 35.8% of high school males and 34.6% of high school females reported ever trying cigarettes in their lifetime. Additionally, 12.6% of middle school males and 11.8% of middle school females reported ever trying cigarettes. Among both middle school and high school students, the percentage of males and females who have ever smoked cigarettes declined significantly between 2000 and 2014.

Figure 2-6. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Smoked Cigarettes in Their Lifetime, by Gender, 2000-2014 IYTS

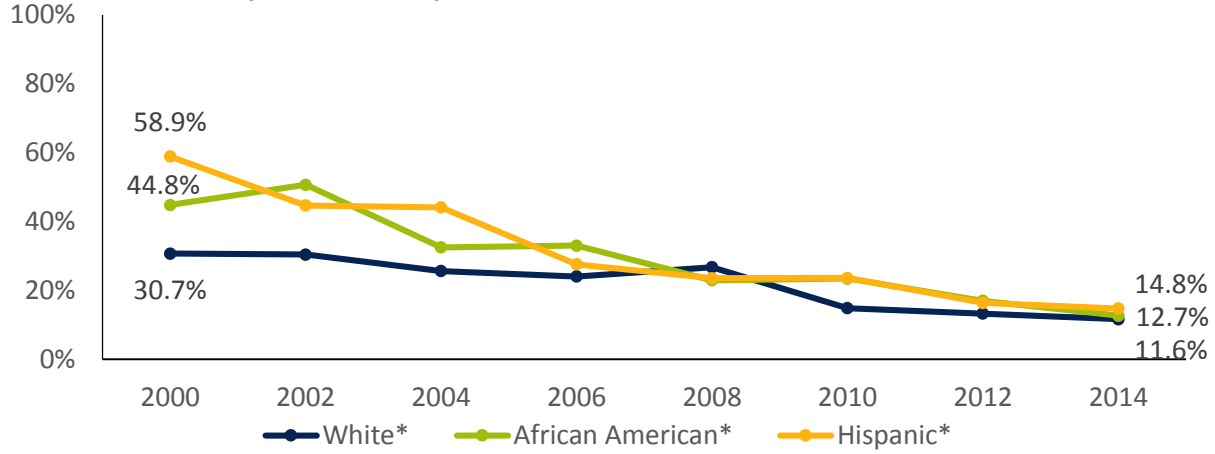


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Trends in Lifetime Use of Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 2-7 shows the percentage of middle school students who have ever tried smoking cigarettes by race/ethnicity. In 2014, 11.6% of white students, 12.7% of African American students, and 14.8% of Hispanic students reported ever trying cigarettes in their lifetime. Between 2000 and 2014, ever use of cigarettes declined significantly among white, African American, and Hispanic students. Additionally, disparities in ever smoking by race and ethnicity have narrowed between 2000 and 2014. While the prevalence of ever smoking was substantially higher among Hispanic and African American students than white students in 2000, it was relatively comparable among students of different races/ethnicities in 2014.

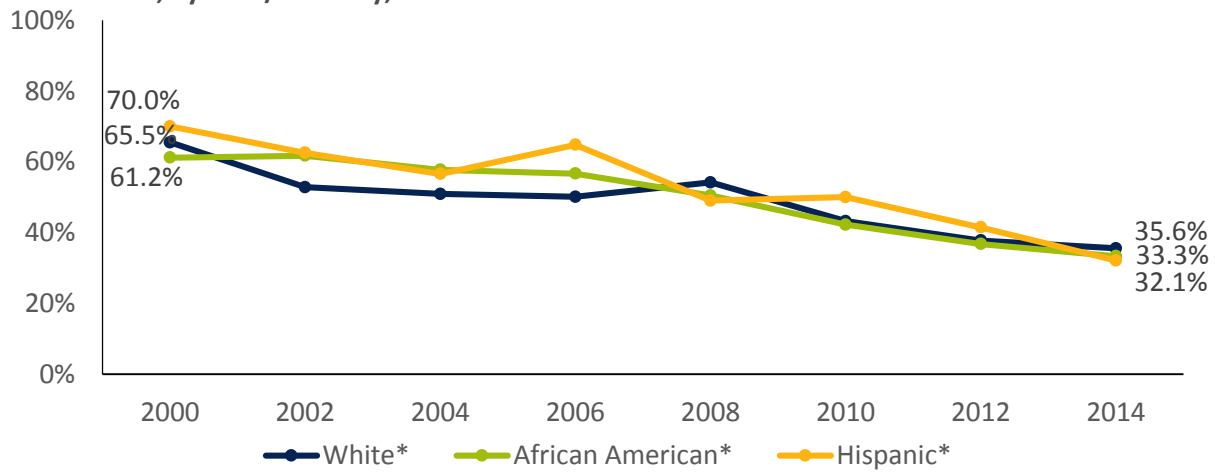
Figure 2-7. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Have Ever Smoked Cigarettes in Their Lifetime, by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2014 IYTS



*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Figure 2-8 shows the percentage of high school students who have ever tried smoking cigarettes by race/ethnicity. Between 2000 and 2014, the prevalence of ever smoking cigarettes declined significantly among white, African American, and Hispanic students. In 2014, the prevalence of lifetime use of cigarettes was similar among students of different races and ethnicities, with 35.6% of white students, 33.3% of African American students, and 32.1% of Hispanic students reporting ever smoking cigarettes in their lifetime.

Figure 2-8. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Smoked Cigarettes in Their Lifetime, by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2014 IYTS

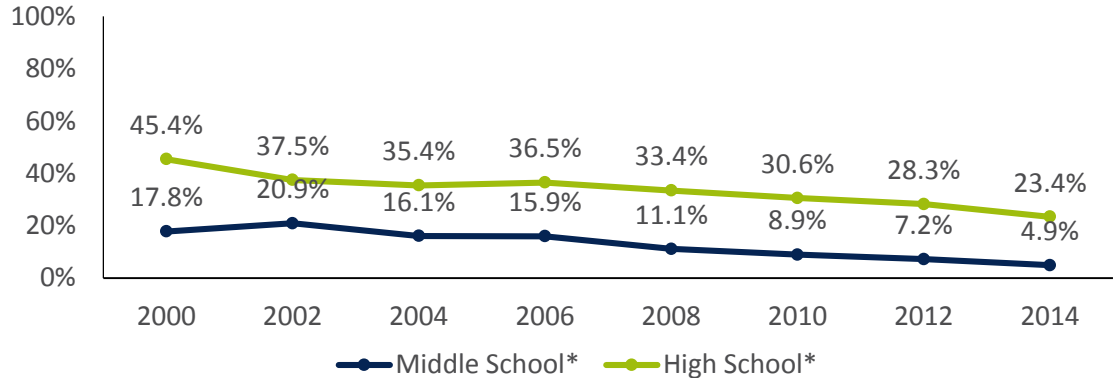


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Trends in Lifetime Use of Cigars

Figure 2-9 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever smoked cigars (including cigarillos or little cigars) in their lifetime. In 2014, 23.4% of high school students and 4.9% of middle school students reported ever smoking cigars. The percentage of students who ever tried cigars decreased significantly between 2000 and 2014 among both middle school students and high school students.

Figure 2-9. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Smoked Cigars, Cigarillos, or Little Cigars in Their Lifetime, 2000-2014 IYTS

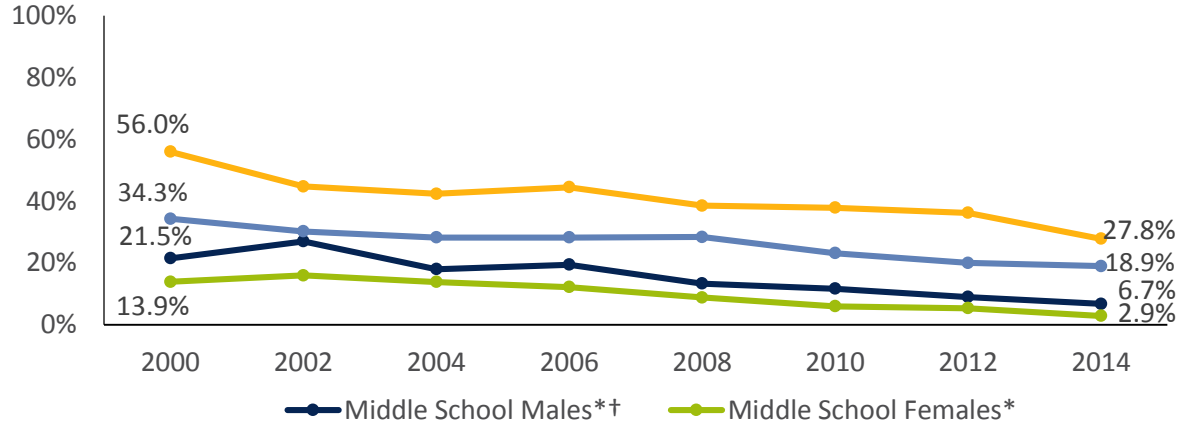


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Trends in Lifetime Use of Cigars by Gender

Figure 2-10 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever smoked cigars by gender. Among both middle and high school students, the prevalence of ever smoking cigars declined significantly among both males and females between 2000 and 2014. Historically, the prevalence of ever smoking cigars has been higher among males than among females. In 2014, 27.8% of high school males reported ever trying cigars compared with 18.9% of high school females, and a significantly higher percentage of middle school males (6.7%) than females (2.9%) had ever tried smoking cigars.

Figure 2-10. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Smoked Cigars, Cigarillos, or Little Cigars in Their Lifetime, by Gender, 2000-2014 IYTS

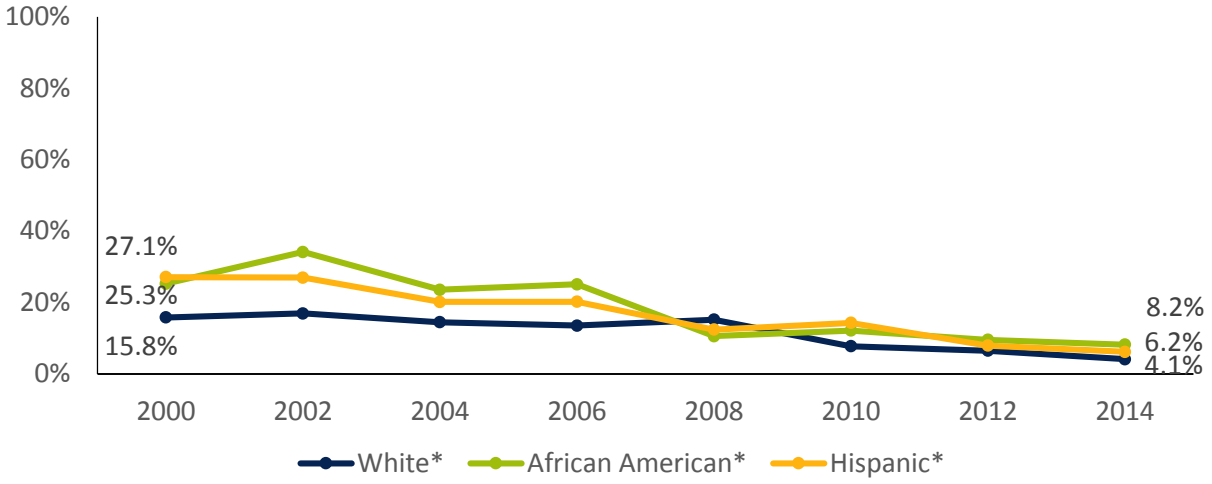


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly higher among males than females in 2014.

Trends in Lifetime Use of Cigars by Race/Ethnicity

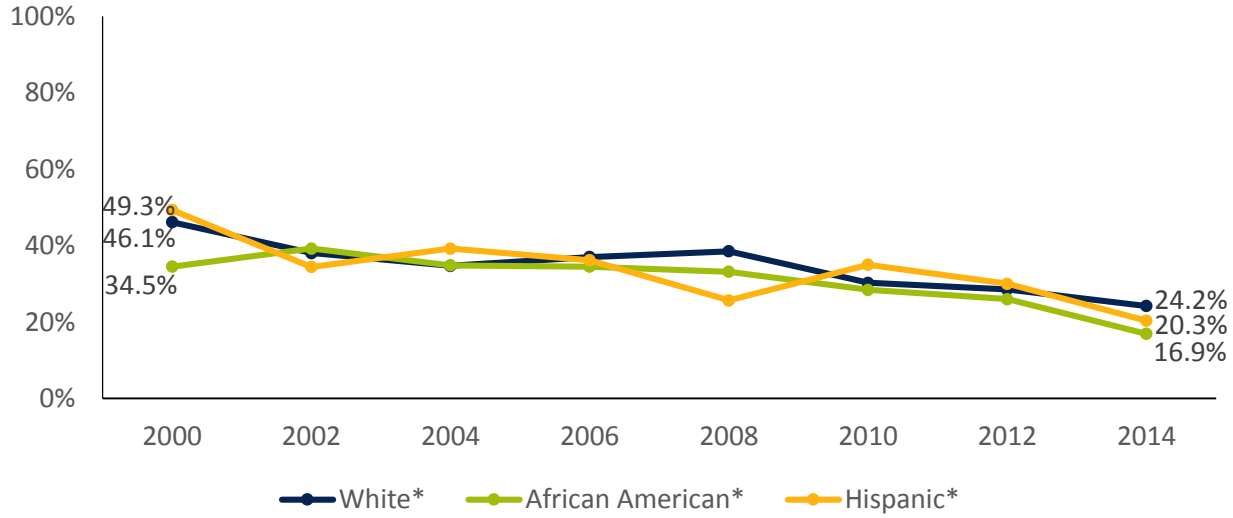
Figures 2-11 and 2-12 show the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever smoked cigars by race/ethnicity. Among both middle and high school students, the percentage of white, African American, and Hispanic students who ever tried cigars declined significantly between 2000 and 2014. In 2014, 8.2% of African American, 6.2% of Hispanic, and 4.1% of white middle school students reported ever trying cigars in their lifetime. Among high school youth, 24.2% of white, 16.9% of African American, and 20.3% of Hispanic students reported ever trying cigars.

Figure 2-11. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Have Ever Smoked Cigars, Cigarillos, or Little Cigars in Their Lifetime, by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2014 IYTS



*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Figure 2-12. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Smoked Cigars, Cigarillos, or Little Cigars in Their Lifetime, by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2014 IYTS

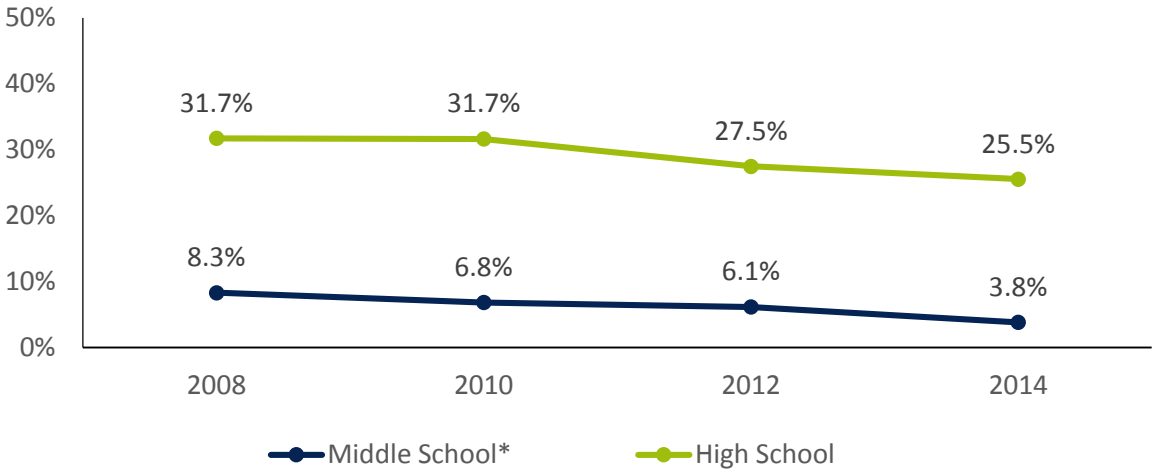


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Lifetime Use of Popular Cigar Brands and Flavored Little Cigars

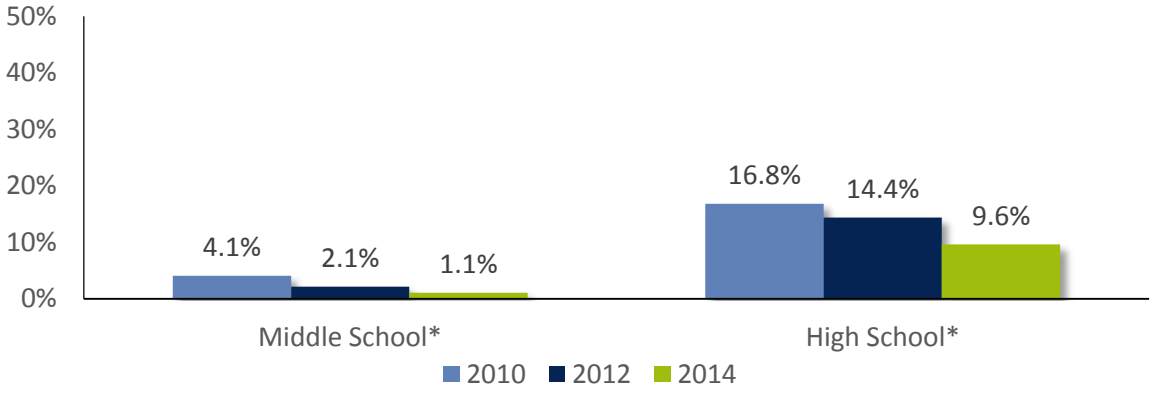
While flavored cigarettes other than menthol have been banned in the United States,[9] cigars continue to be available in a variety of flavors including candy, fruit, and alcohol flavors that may appeal to youth.[10] In 2014, 3.8% of middle school students and 25.5% of high school students reported ever trying Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies Blunts, which are brands of cigar products that are commonly available in flavored varieties (see Figure 2-13). Among middle school students, the prevalence of lifetime use of these products declined significantly from 8.3% in 2008. Lifetime use of these products among high school students also declined somewhat from 31.7% in 2008. In addition to commonly flavored cigar brands, in 2014 1.1% of middle school and 9.6% of high school students reported ever trying flavored little cigars in their lifetime, a significant decline from 4.1% and 16.8%, respectively, in 2010 (see Figure 2-14).

Figure 2-13. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Tried Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies Blunts in Their Lifetime, 2008-2014 IYTS



* Statistically significant difference between 2008 and 2014.

Figure 2-14. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Used Flavored Little Cigars in Their Lifetime, 2010-2014 IYTS

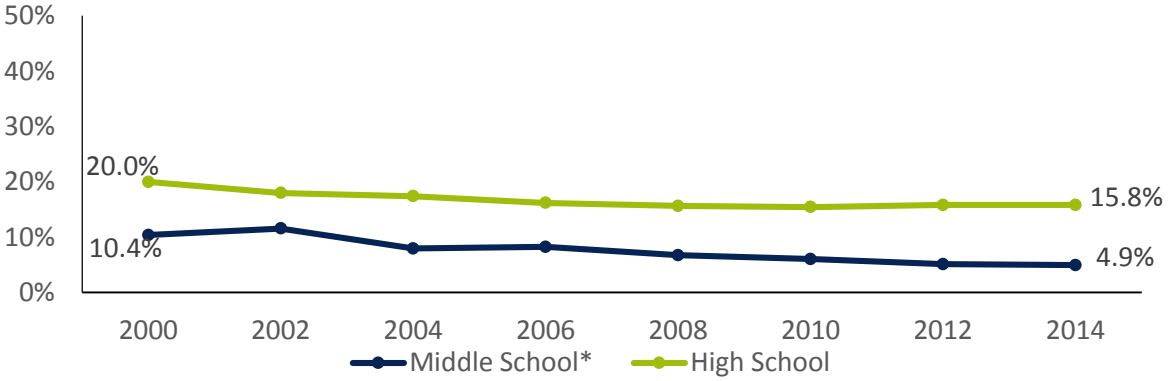


*Statistically significant difference between 2010 and 2014.

Trends in Lifetime Use of Smokeless Tobacco

Figure 2-15 shows trends in the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever tried smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) in their lifetime. Between 2000 and 2014, lifetime use of smokeless tobacco declined slightly from 20.0% to 15.8% among high school students and declined significantly from 10.4% to 4.9% among middle school students.

Figure 2-15. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco in Their Lifetime, 2000-2014 IYTS

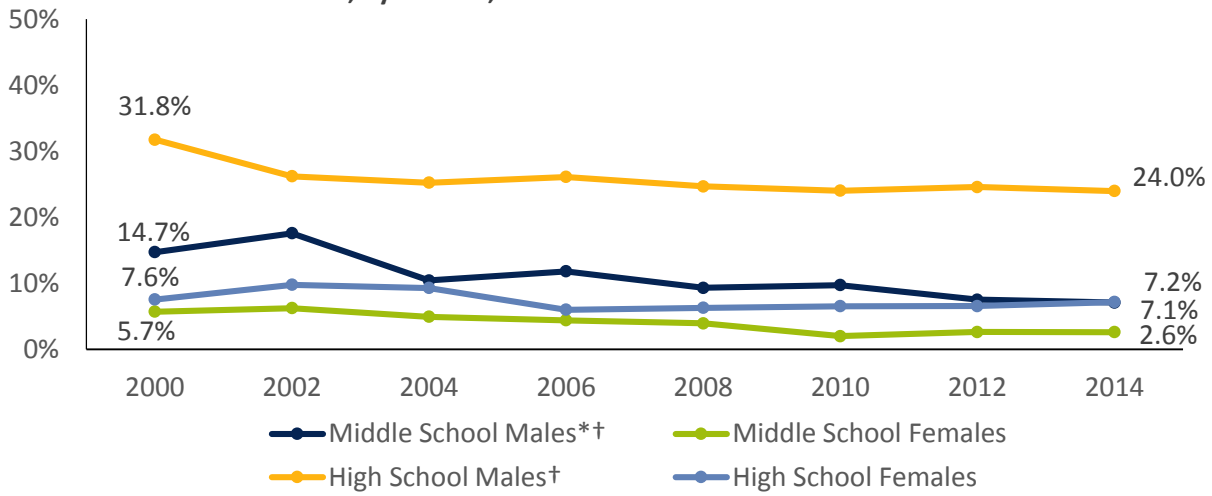


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Trends in Lifetime Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Gender

Figure 2-16 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever tried smokeless tobacco, by gender. In 2014, the prevalence of ever use of smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among middle school males (7.1%) than females (2.6%) and significantly higher among high school males (24.0%) than females (7.2%). Between 2000 and 2014, the prevalence of ever use of smokeless tobacco declined significantly among middle school males, but it has remained relatively unchanged among middle and high school students of both genders in recent years.

Figure 2-16. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco in Their Lifetime, by Gender, 2000-2014 IYTS

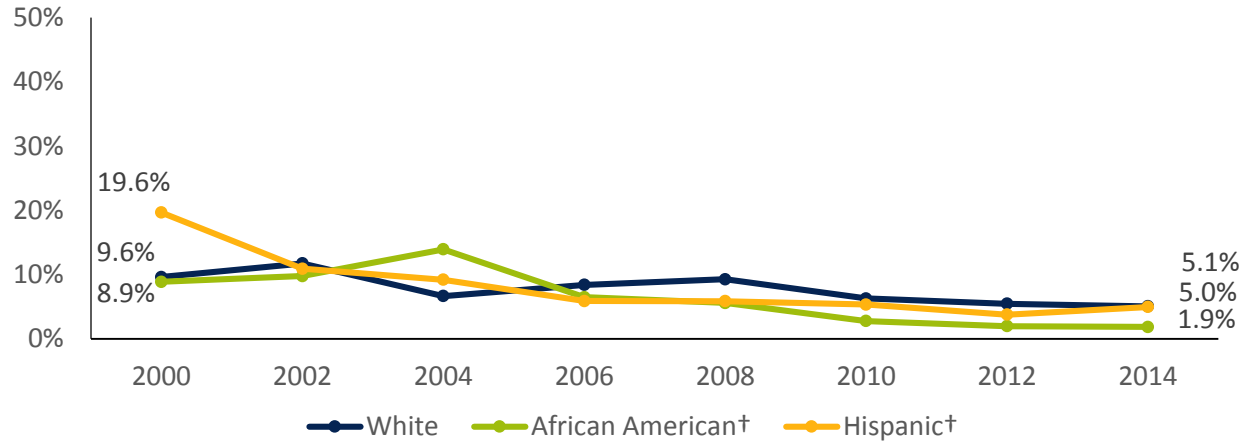


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly higher among males than females in 2014.

Trends in Lifetime Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Race/Ethnicity

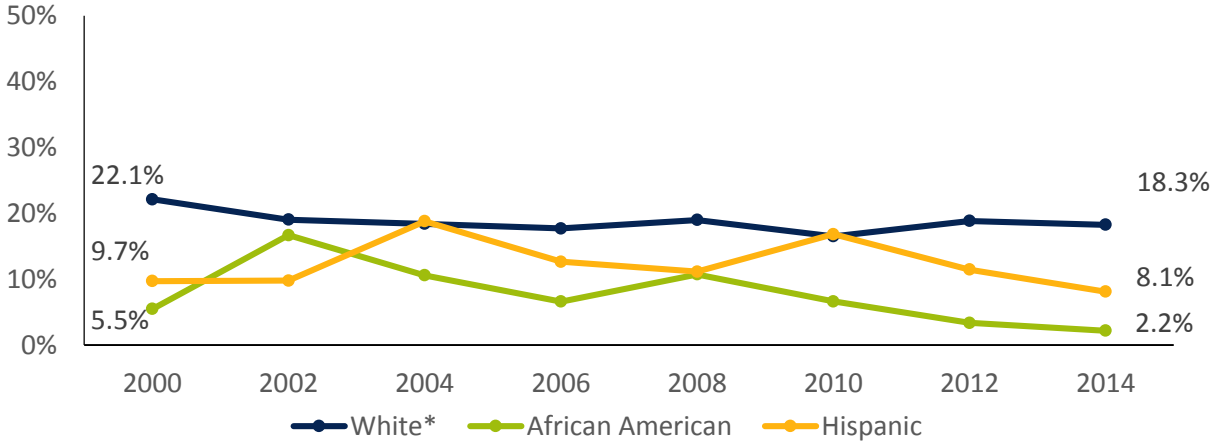
Figures 2-17 and 2-18 show the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever tried smokeless tobacco by race/ethnicity. In 2014, 5.1% of white, 5.0% of Hispanic, and 1.9% of African American middle school students reported ever trying smokeless tobacco. Among high school youth in 2014, a significantly higher proportion of white students (18.3%) reported ever trying smokeless tobacco compared with African American (2.2%) and Hispanic (8.1%) students. In recent years, the prevalence of ever use of smokeless tobacco has remained relatively unchanged among middle school students of all races and ethnicities. Rates have fluctuated somewhat among African American and Hispanic high school students but have remained relatively stable among white high school students.

Figure 2-17. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Have Ever Used Smokeless Tobacco in Their Lifetime, by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2014 IYTS



†Data in 2014 are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 2-18. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Used Smokeless Tobacco in Their Lifetime, by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2014 IYTS

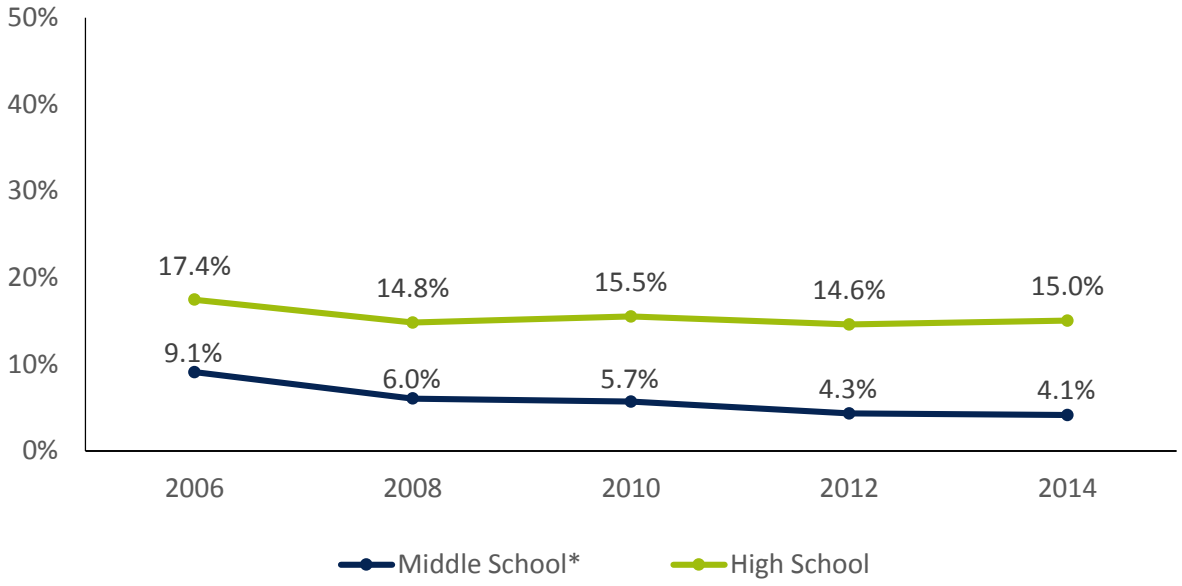


*Significantly higher among white students than African American or Hispanic students in 2014.

Trends in Lifetime Use of Flavored Smokeless Tobacco

Figure 2-19 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who reported ever trying flavored smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) such as wintergreen, mint, fruit, or other flavors in their lifetime. In 2014, 4.1% of middle school students and 15.0% of high school students reported ever trying flavored smokeless tobacco, a significant decline from 9.1% among middle school students and a slight decline from 17.4% among high school students in 2006.

Figure 2-19. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Tried Flavored Smokeless Tobacco in Their Lifetime, 2006-2014 IYTS

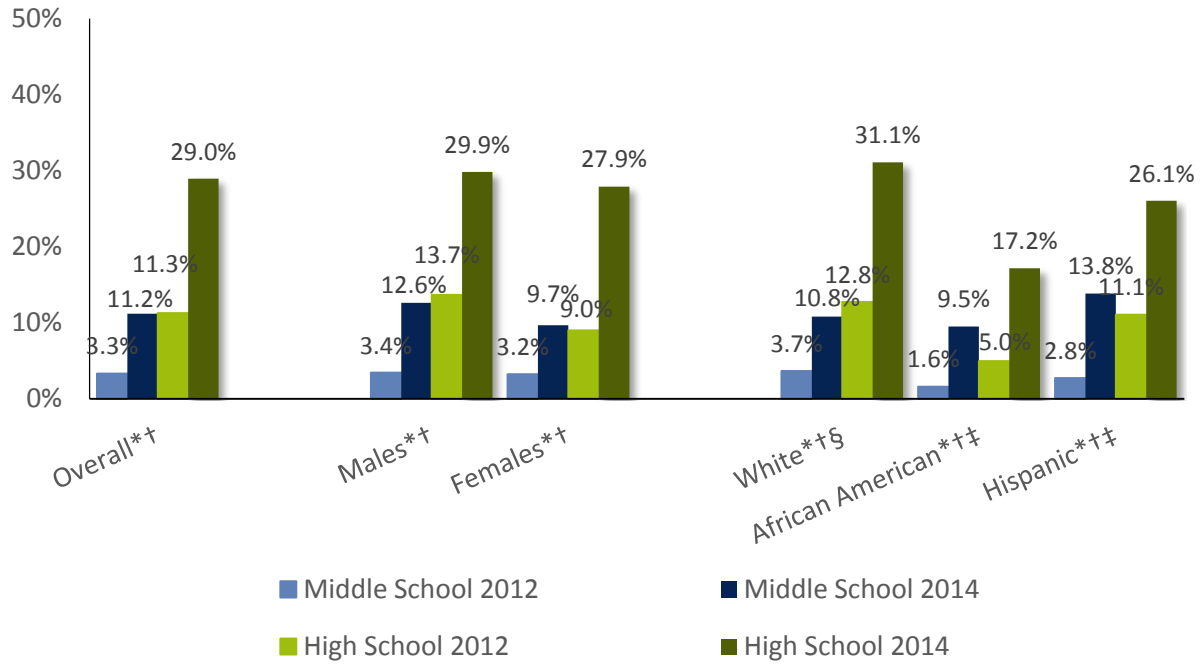


*Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2014.

Lifetime Use of E-Cigarettes

Figure 2-20 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever tried electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) overall and by gender and race/ethnicity.[f] In 2014, 11.2% of middle school students and 29.0% of high school students had ever tried e-cigarettes in their lifetime, a significant increase from 3.3% of middle school students and 11.3% of high school students in 2012. Between 2012 and 2014, lifetime e-cigarette use also increased among students of both genders and all races/ethnicities. In 2014, a similar proportion of high school males (29.9%) and females (27.9%) reported ever using e-cigarettes, and a slightly higher proportion of middle school males (12.6%) than females (9.7%) reported ever using e-cigarettes. Among high school students, ever use of e-cigarettes was significantly higher among white students (31.1%) than African American students (17.2%). Additionally, 26.1% of Hispanic high school students reported ever using e-cigarettes. Among middle school students, ever use of e-cigarettes was comparable among white (10.8%), African American (9.5%), and Hispanic (13.8%) students.

Figure 2-20. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever tried E-cigarettes in Their Lifetime, Overall and by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2014 IYTS



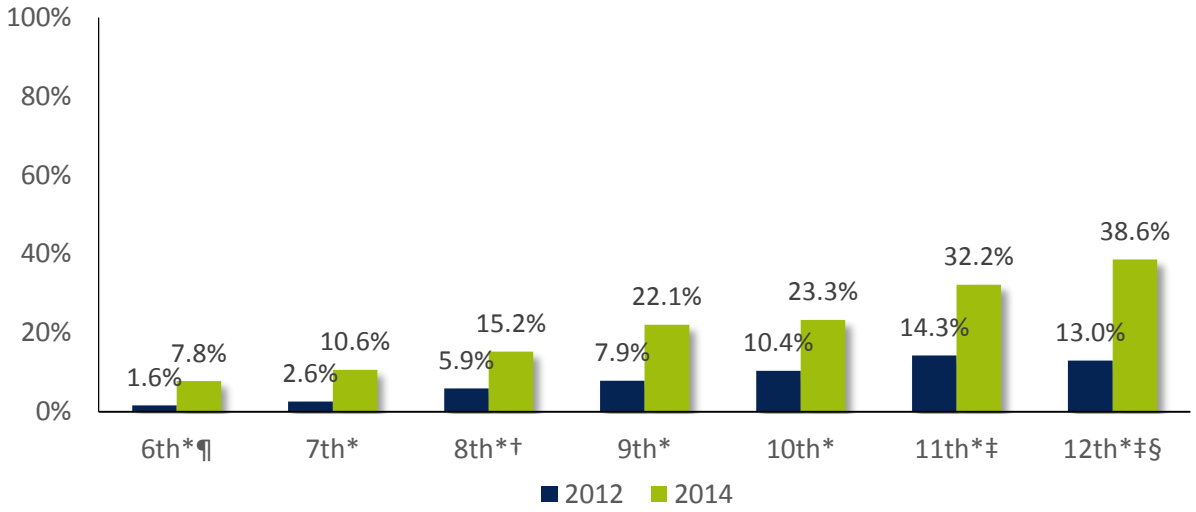
*Statistically significant difference between 2012 and 2014 among middle school students.
†Statistically significant difference between 2012 and 2014 among high school students.
§Significantly higher among white high school students than African American high school students in 2014.
‡Data for African American and Hispanic middle school students in 2012 are statistically unstable because the relative standard error was >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

[f] Between 2012 and 2014, the IYTS questions used to measure ever use of e-cigarettes changed. In 2012, lifetime e-cigarette use was assessed by the question, "Which of the following [tobacco] products have you ever tried, even just one time?" and was the 8th response option available. In 2014, lifetime e-cigarette use was assessed by the question, "Have you ever used an electronic cigarette or e-cigarette, even one or two puffs?"

Lifetime Use of E-Cigarettes by Grade

Figure 2-21 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever tried e-cigarettes by grade. Between 2012 and 2014, the proportion of students who had ever tried e-cigarettes increased significantly across all grade levels. Ever use of e-cigarettes also increased with grade level. Among middle school students in 2014, a significantly higher percentage of 8th grade students (15.2%) had ever tried e-cigarettes compared with 6th grade students (7.8%). Among high school students in 2014, both 11th (32.2%) and 12th grade (38.6%) students were significantly more likely to have tried e-cigarettes than 9th grade students (22.1%). Additionally, 12th grade students were significantly more likely to have tried e-cigarettes than 10th grade students (23.3%).

Figure 2-21. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever tried E-cigarettes in Their Lifetime, by Grade, 2012-2014 IYTS

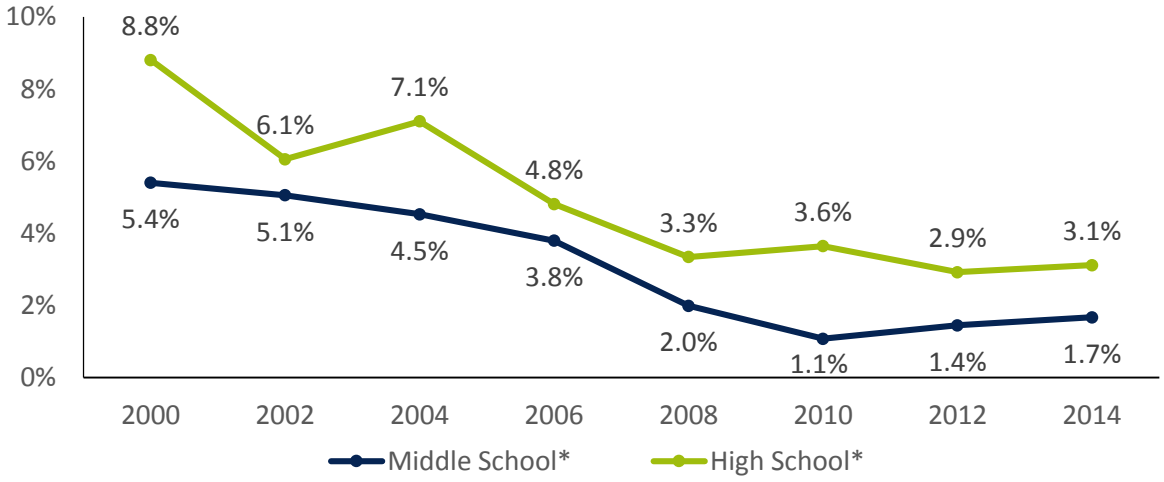


*Statistically significant difference between 2012 and 2014.
†Significantly higher than among 6th grade students in 2014.
‡Significantly higher than among 9th grade students in 2014.
§Significnantly higher than among 10th grade students in 2014.
¶Data in 2012 are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. This estimate should be interpreted with caution.

Lifetime Use of Bidis and Kreteks

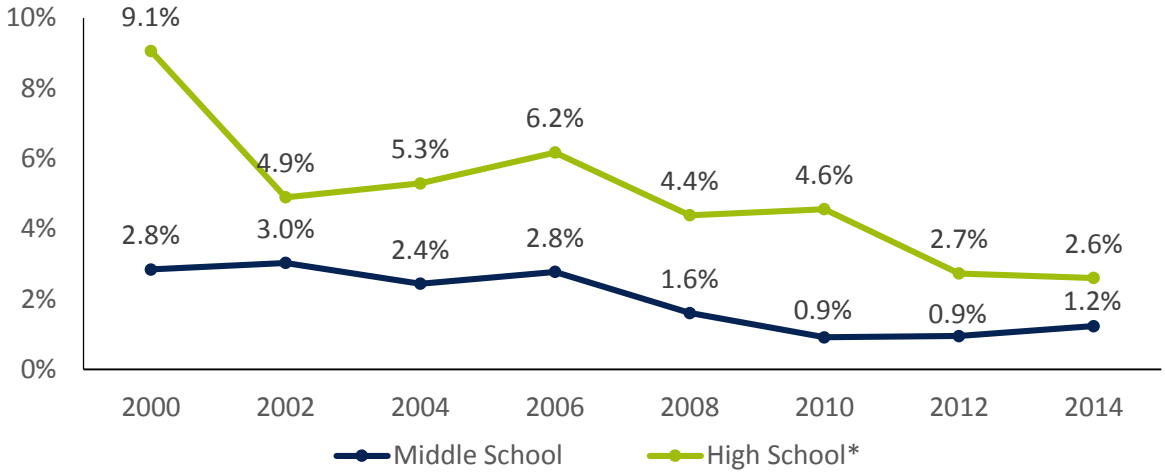
Figures 2-22 and 2-23 show the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever tried bidis (small hand-rolled cigarettes wrapped in a leaf) or kreteks (clove cigarettes).[g] In 2014, 3.1% of high school students and 1.7% of middle school students reported ever trying bidis in their lifetime. An additional 2.6% of high school students and 1.2% of middle school students reported ever trying kreteks. Among both middle and high school students, ever use of bidis decreased significantly between 2000 and 2014. Ever use of kreteks decreased significantly among high school students and decreased slightly among middle school students between 2000 and 2014.

Figure 2-22. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Tried Bidis in Their Lifetime, 2000-2014 IYTS



*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Figure 2-23. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Tried Kreteks in Their Lifetime, 2000-2014 IYTS



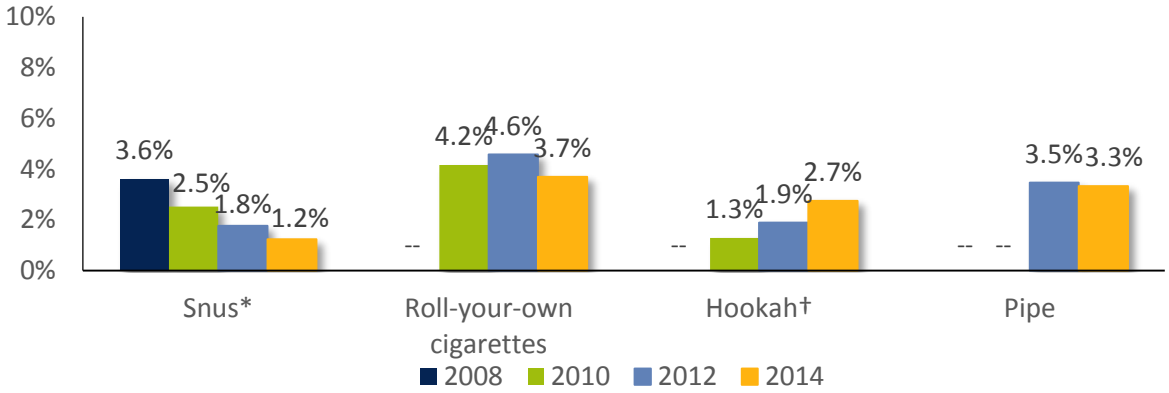
*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

[g] Clove cigarettes and other flavored cigarettes were banned in the United States in 2009.

Lifetime Use of Other Tobacco Products

Figure 2-24 shows the percentage of middle school students who have ever tried other tobacco products including roll-your-own cigarettes, snus (smokeless tobacco packaged in a small pouch), hookah (waterpipe), and pipe. In 2014, 1.2% of middle school students had ever tried snus, 3.7% had ever tried roll-your-own cigarettes, 2.7% had ever tried hookah, and 3.3% had ever tried smoking a pipe in their lifetime. Lifetime use of snus declined significantly from 3.6% in 2008 to 1.2% in 2014. Ever use of hookah increased significantly from 1.3% in 2010 to 2.7% in 2014. Lifetime use of pipes and roll-your-own cigarettes remained comparable across survey years.

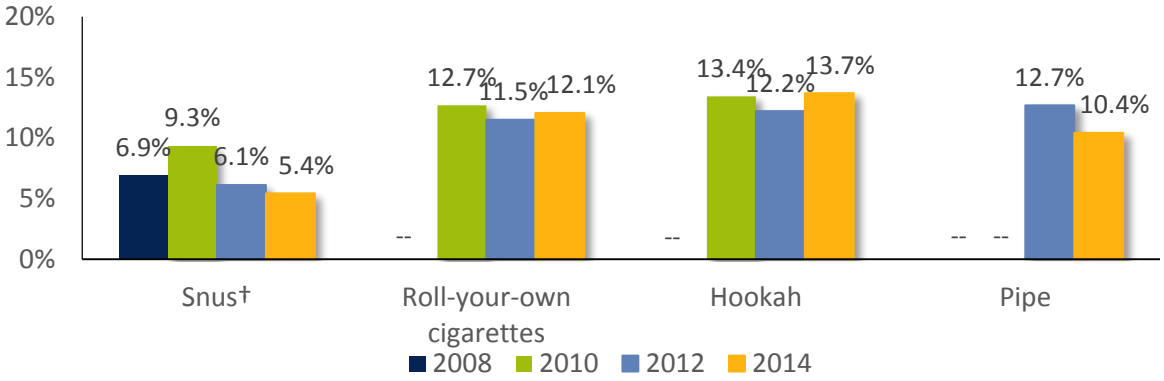
Figure 2-24. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Have Ever Tried Snus, Roll-your-own Cigarettes, Pipe, or Hookah in Their Lifetime, 2008-2014 IYTS



-- Indicates data were not collected in a given survey year.
*Statistically significant difference between 2008 and 2014.
†Statistically significant difference between 2010 and 2014.

Figure 2-25 shows the percentage of high school students who have ever tried other tobacco products. In 2014, 5.4% of high school students had ever tried snus, 12.1% had ever tried roll-your-own cigarettes, 13.7% had ever tried hookah, and 10.4% had ever tried smoking a pipe in their lifetime. Lifetime use of snus declined significantly from a high of 9.3% in 2010 to 5.4% in 2014. Lifetime use of roll-your-own cigarettes, hookah, and pipe remained comparable across survey years.

Figure 2-25. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Ever Tried Snus, Roll-your-own Cigarettes, Pipe, or Hookah in Their Lifetime, 2008-2014 IYTS



-- Indicates data were not collected in a given survey year.
†Statistically significant difference between 2010 and 2014.

Summary: Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products

Although experimentation with several types of tobacco products has declined among Indiana youth in recent years, in 2014 close to 19% of middle school students and nearly 46% of high school students reported ever trying any tobacco product at least once in their lifetime. Cigarettes were the most common product ever used among youth, followed by e-cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco.

In 2014, lifetime use of tobacco increased with grade level. There also continue to be demographic differences in lifetime use of some tobacco products. Ever use of cigars and smokeless tobacco has remained higher among males than females, and smokeless tobacco use remained significantly higher among white high school students than high school students of other races and ethnicities.

Lifetime use of several conventional tobacco products declined substantially among Indiana youth between 2000 and 2014. Lifetime use of cigarettes and cigars declined significantly among both middle and high school students, and lifetime use of smokeless tobacco declined significantly among middle school students. At the same time, however, experimentation with emerging tobacco products such as e-cigarettes and hookah has increased. Lifetime use of e-cigarettes more than doubled among both middle school and high school students between 2012 and 2014, and ever use of hookah was more than two times higher among middle school students in 2014 than in 2010. These trends of increasing experimentation with emerging tobacco products raise concerns that youth may progress to regular use of these and other tobacco products.

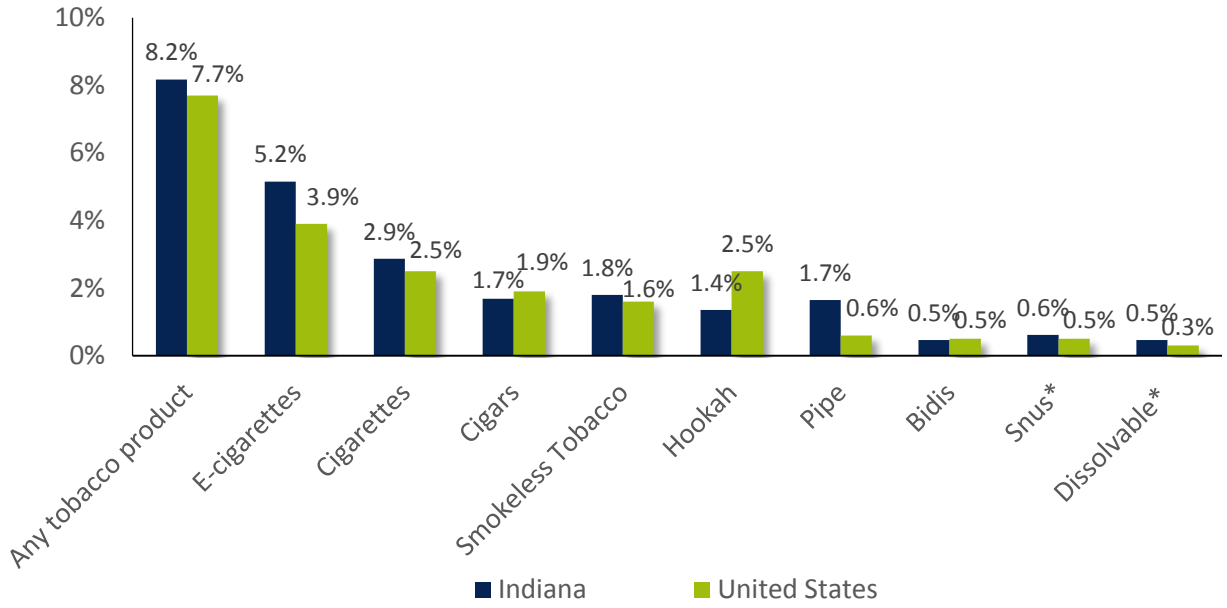
3. Current Use of Tobacco Products

This section presents trends in current (past 30 day) use of tobacco products among middle and high school students, including any tobacco product, cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, e-cigarettes, flavored products, and other tobacco products. For the most commonly used tobacco products (cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, and e-cigarettes), trends are also presented by gender and race/ethnicity.

Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle School Students

In 2014, 8.2% of middle school students reported current use of any tobacco product,[h] similar to the national rate of current tobacco use among middle school students (7.7%).[11] E-cigarettes were the most commonly used product among middle school students in Indiana (5.2%) and nationwide (3.9%), followed by cigarettes (2.9% in Indiana and 2.5% nationwide). Among Indiana middle school students, the next most commonly used tobacco products were smokeless tobacco (1.8%), cigars (1.7%), pipe (1.7%), and hookah (1.4%). Less than 1% of middle school students in Indiana and nationwide reported current use of bidis, snus, or dissolvable tobacco.

Figure 3-1. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Use Tobacco Products, Indiana and United States,† 2014



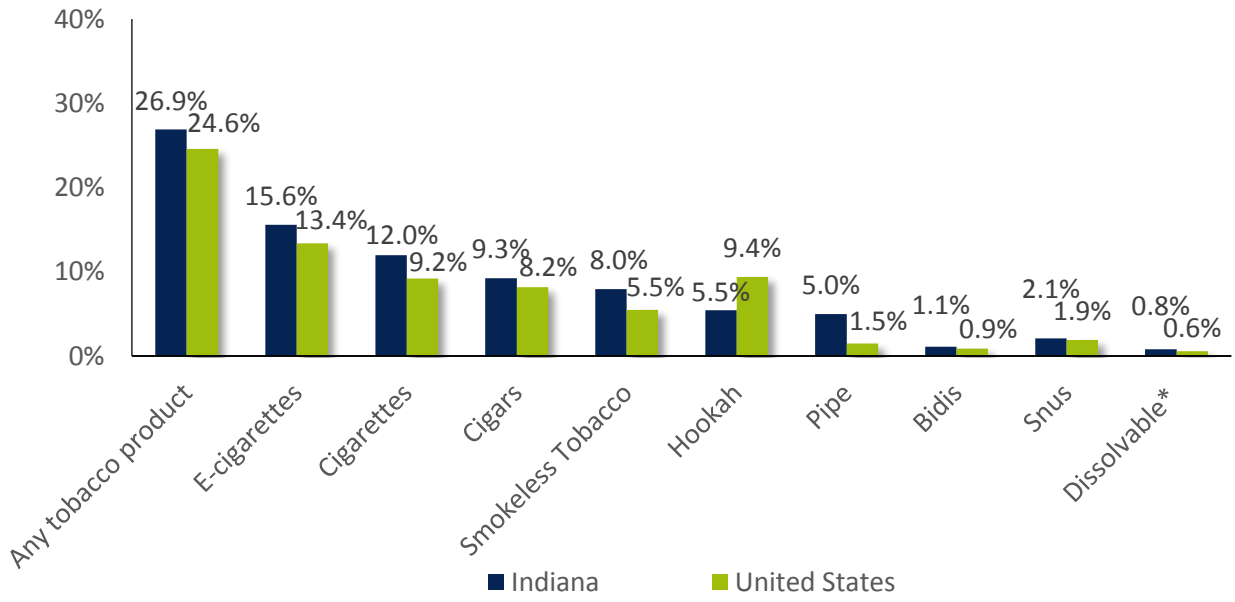
*Indiana data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.
† National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2014

[h] In 2014, students were considered to currently use tobacco if they reported use of cigarettes, e-cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, hookah, pipe, bidis, snus, or dissolvable tobacco on one or more of the past 30 days. The 2014 IYTS included two questions that assessed current use of e-cigarettes. Students who responded that they used e-cigarettes during the past 30 days on either question were included in the proportion of students who used any tobacco product during the past 30 days.

Current Use of Tobacco Products among High School Students

In 2014, 26.9% of Indiana high school students reported current use of any tobacco product, [i] slightly higher than the prevalence of current tobacco use among high school students nationwide.[12] E-cigarettes were the most commonly used tobacco product among high school students in Indiana (15.6%) and nationwide (13.4%). Among Indiana high school students, cigarettes were the second most commonly used product (12.0%), followed by cigars (9.3%), smokeless tobacco (8.0%), hookah (5.5%), and pipe (5.0%). A smaller proportion of Indiana high school students reported current use of snus (2.1%), bidis (1.1%), or dissolvable tobacco (0.8%). Current use of several tobacco products was slightly higher among Indiana high school students compared with high school students nationwide with the exception of hookah, which was higher among high school students nationwide (9.4%) than in Indiana (5.5%).

Figure 3-2. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Use Tobacco Products, Indiana and United States,† 2014



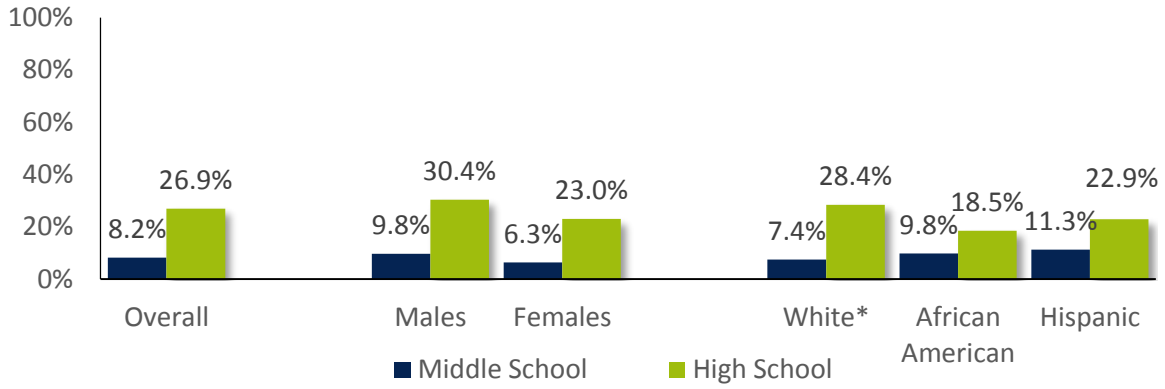
*Indiana data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. This estimate should be interpreted with caution.
† National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2014

[i] In 2014, students were considered to currently use tobacco if they reported use of cigarettes, e-cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, hookah, pipe, bidis, snus, or dissolvable tobacco on one or more of the past 30 days. The 2014 IYTS included two questions that assessed current use of e-cigarettes. Students who responded that they used e-cigarettes during the past 30 days on either question were included in the proportion of students who used any tobacco product during the past 30 days.

Current Use of Any Tobacco Product by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade

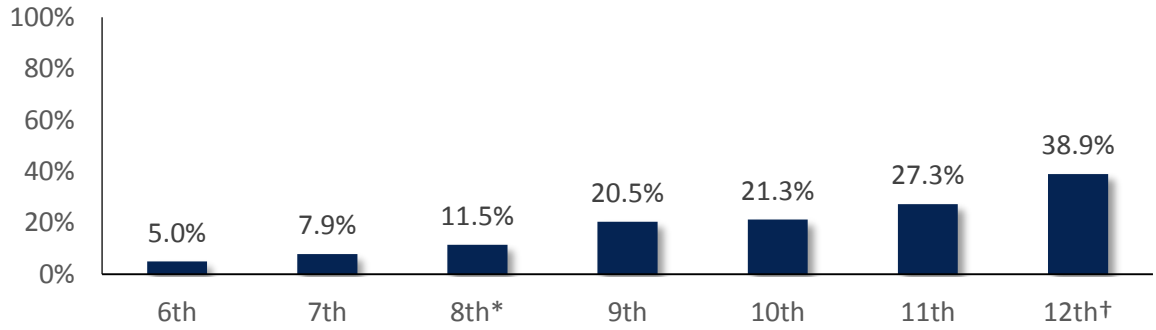
Figures 3-3 and 3-4 show the percentage of Indiana middle and high school students who reported current use of any tobacco product by gender, race/ethnicity, and grade.[j] In 2014, prevalence of current tobacco use was slightly higher among high school males (30.4%) than females (23.0%) and slightly higher among middle school males (9.8%) than females (6.3%). Among high school students, a higher proportion of whites (28.4%) than African Americans (18.5%) reported current tobacco use, and 22.9% of Hispanics reported current tobacco use. Current tobacco use was relatively comparable among white (7.4%), African American (9.8%) and Hispanic (11.3%) middle school students. Among both middle and high school students, current tobacco use increased with grade level.

Figure 3-3. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Use Any Tobacco Product, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2014 IYTS



*Significantly higher among white high school students than African American students.

Figure 3-4. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Use Any Tobacco Product, by Grade, 2014 IYTS



*Significantly higher than among 6th grade students
†Significantly higher than among 9th or 10th grade students.

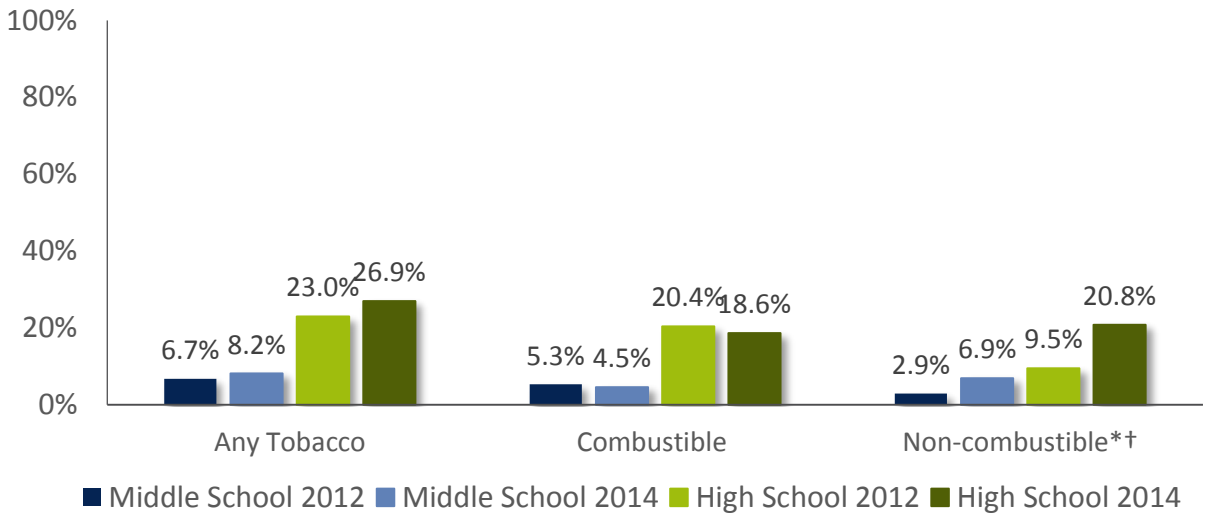
[j] In 2014, students were considered to currently use tobacco if they reported using cigarettes, e-cigarettes, cigars (including cigarillos or little cigars), smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip), hookah, pipe, bidis, snus, or dissolvable tobacco during the past 30 days. The 2014 survey included two questions that assessed current use of e-cigarettes. Students who responded that they used e-cigarettes during the past 30 days on either question were included in the proportion of students who used any tobacco product during the past 30 days.

Current Use of Combustible and Non-combustible Tobacco

Historically, combustible tobacco use has been higher among Indiana youth than non-combustible tobacco use.[k] With the rise of emerging non-combustible tobacco products such as e-cigarettes, however, non-combustible tobacco use has increased. While combustible tobacco products continue to cause most tobacco-related disease and death in the United States, noncombustible products also pose health risks.[13] Smokeless tobacco is not a safe alternative to combustible tobacco, as it causes cancer and nicotine addiction.[14] In addition, although the long-term impact of e-cigarette use on public health overall remains uncertain, nicotine use can have adverse effects on adolescent brain development; therefore, nicotine use by youth in any form (whether combustible, smokeless, or electronic) is unsafe. [15]

In 2014, 4.5% of middle school students and 18.6% of high school students reported current (past 30 day) use of any combustible tobacco product, a slight decline from 5.3% and 20.4%, respectively, in 2012. In contrast, 6.9% of middle school students and 20.8% of high school students used any non-combustible tobacco product in 2014, a statistically significant increase from 2012. This largely reflects the dramatic rise in current use of e-cigarettes between 2012 and 2014.

Figure 3-5. Current Use of Any Tobacco Product, Combustible Tobacco, and Non-combustible Tobacco among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2014



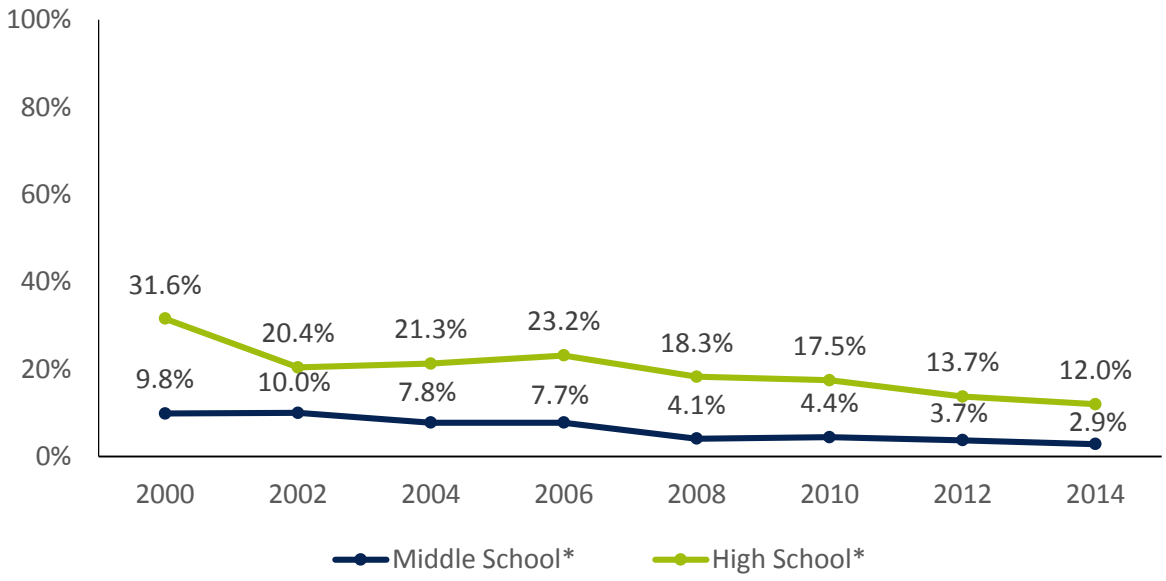
*Statistically significant difference among middle school students between 2012 and 2014.
†Statistically significant difference among high school students between 2012 and 2014.

[k] For this report, combustible tobacco includes cigarettes, cigars, pipes, bidis, and hookah. Non-combustible tobacco includes chewing tobacco/snuff or dip, snus, dissolvable tobacco, and e-cigarettes. Any tobacco use includes use of any combustible or non-combustible product.

Trends in Current Cigarette Smoking

Current cigarette smoking has declined significantly among both middle and high school students in Indiana since 2000. Between 2000 and 2014, the prevalence of current smoking among middle school students dropped from 9.8% to 2.9%, a 70% decline. The prevalence of current smoking among high school students dropped from 31.6% to 12.0%, a 62% decline. Between 2012 and 2014, current smoking prevalence declined slightly from 3.7% to 2.9% among middle school students and from 13.7% to 12.0% among high school students.

Figure 3-6. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2000-2014 IYTS

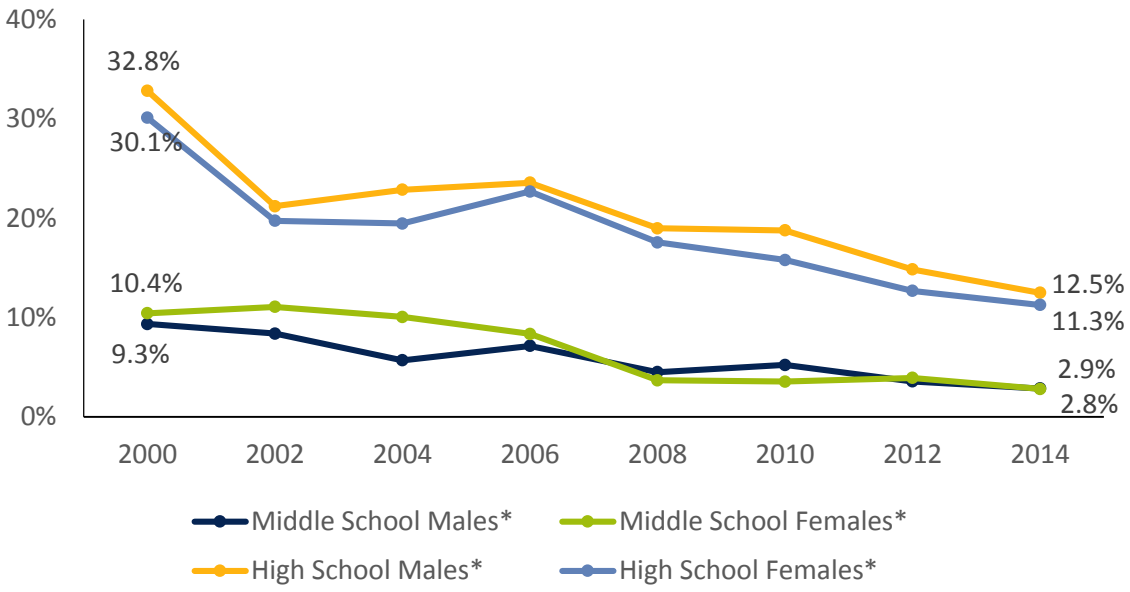


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Trends in Current Cigarette Smoking by Gender

Figure 3-7 shows trends in current cigarette smoking among Indiana youth by gender. Among middle school and high school students, current cigarette smoking declined significantly between 2000 and 2014 among both males and females. In 2014, smoking rates were comparable among male (2.9%) and female (2.8%) middle school students and among male (12.5%) and female (11.3%) high school students.

Figure 3-7. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, by Gender, 2000-2014 IYTS



*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Trends in Current Cigarette Smoking by Race/Ethnicity

Figures 3-8 and 3-9 show the percentage of middle and high school students who currently smoke cigarettes by race/ethnicity. Among white, African American, and Hispanic middle school and high school students, the prevalence of current smoking declined significantly between 2000 and 2014. In 2014, the prevalence of current smoking was comparable among white (2.8%), African American (2.2%), and Hispanic (3.9%) middle school students. Among High school students, the prevalence of current smoking was significantly higher among whites (13.0%) than African American students (5.3%). Additionally, 8.5% of Hispanic students reported current use of cigarettes.

Figure 3-8. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2014 IYTS

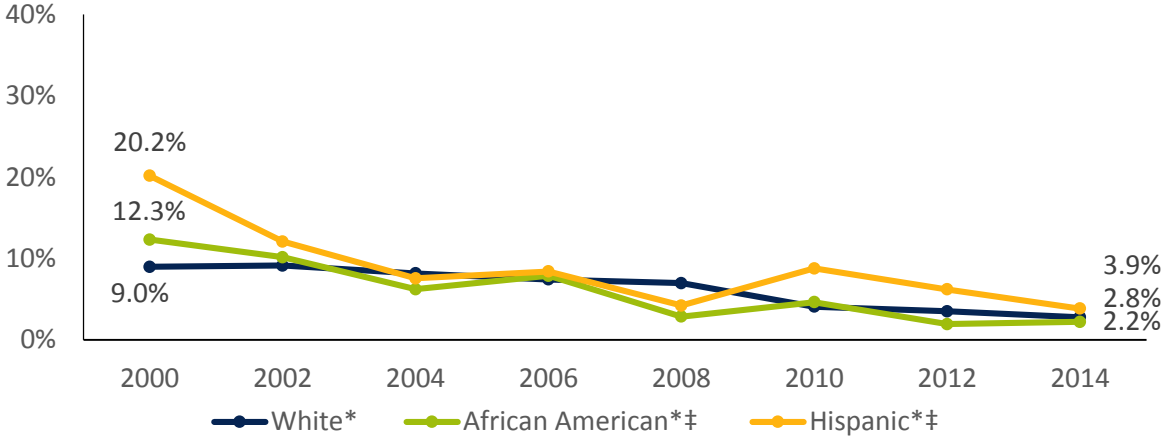
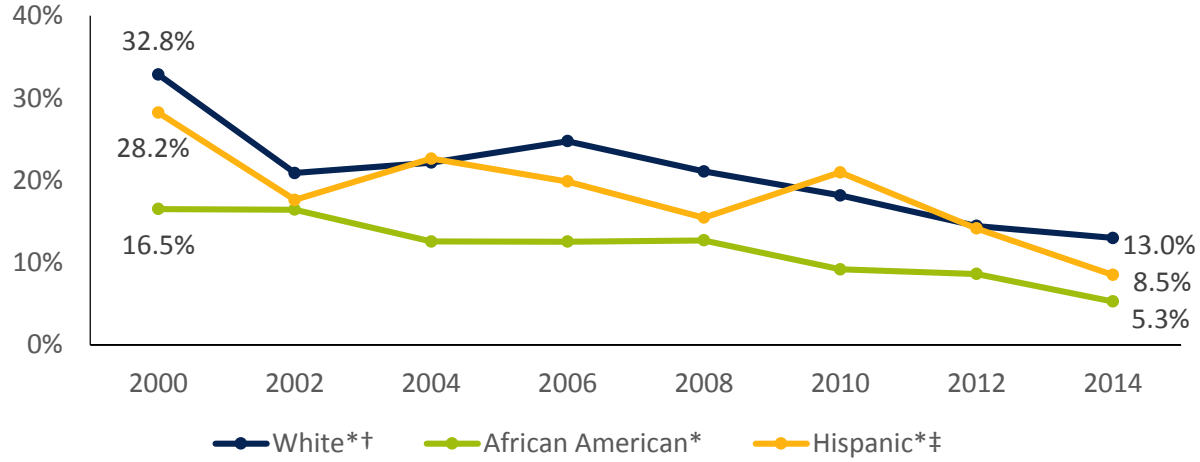


Figure 3-9. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2014 IYTS

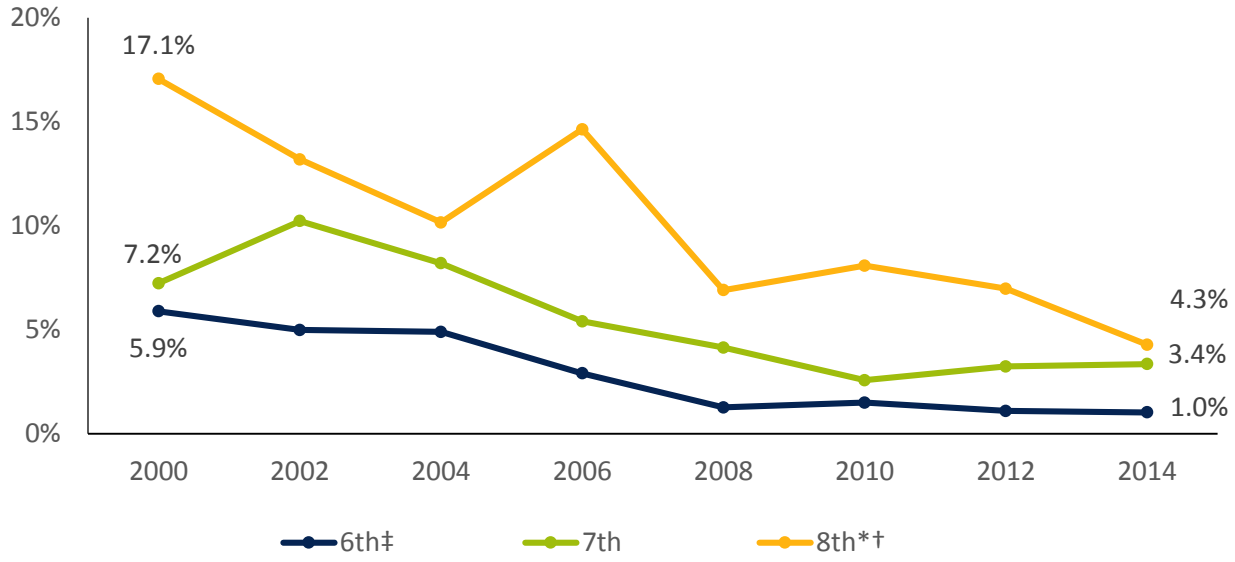


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly higher among white students than African American students in 2014.
‡ Data for 2014 are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Trends in Current Cigarette Smoking among Middle School Students by Grade

Figure 3-10 shows the percentage of middle school students who currently smoke cigarettes, by grade level. In 2014, 4.3% of 8th grade, 3.4% of 7th grade, and 1.0% of 6th grade students reported currently smoking cigarettes. Between 2000 and 2014, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking declined from 5.9% to 1.0% among 6th grade students and from 7.2% to 3.4% among 7th grade students. Current smoking declined significantly from 17.1% to 4.3% among 8th grade students. Historically, the prevalence of current smoking has increased with grade level. In 2014, the prevalence of current smoking among 8th grade students was significantly higher than among 6th grade students.

Figure 3-10. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, by Grade, 2000-2014 IYTS

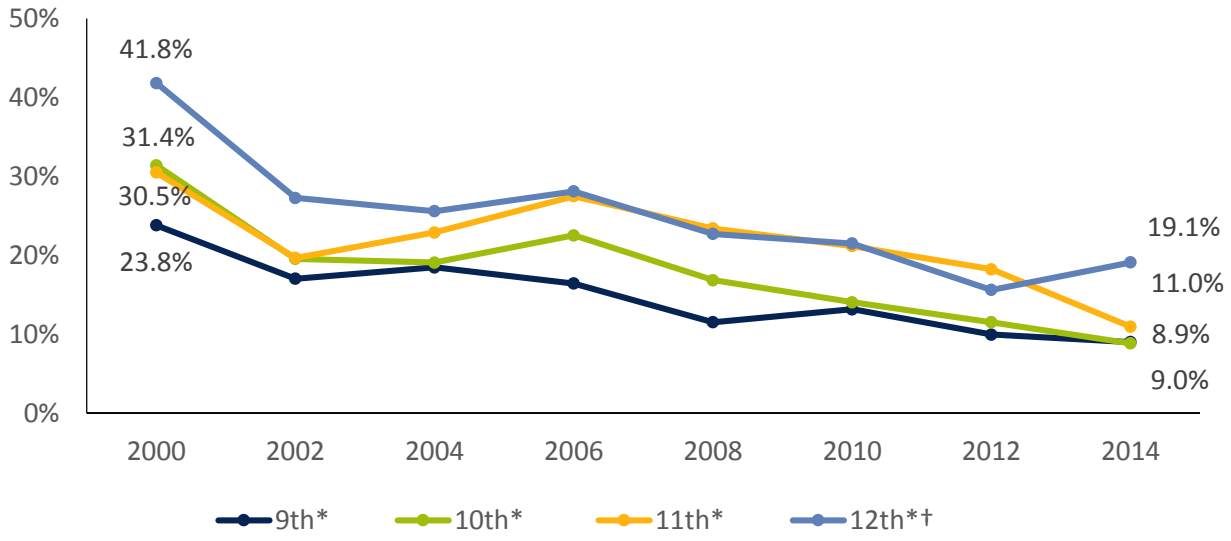


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly higher than among 6th grade students in 2014.
‡ Data for 2014 are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. This estimate should be interpreted with caution.

Trends in Current Cigarette Smoking among High School Students by Grade

Figure 3-11 shows the percentage of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes, by grade level. Between 2000 and 2014, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking declined significantly among high school students in all grade levels. In 2014, the prevalence of current smoking was comparable among 9th (9.0%), 10th (8.9%), and 11th grade (11.0%) students. The prevalence of current smoking among 12th grade students (19.1%) was significantly higher than among 9th grade students.

Figure 3-11. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, by Grade, 2000-2014 IYTS

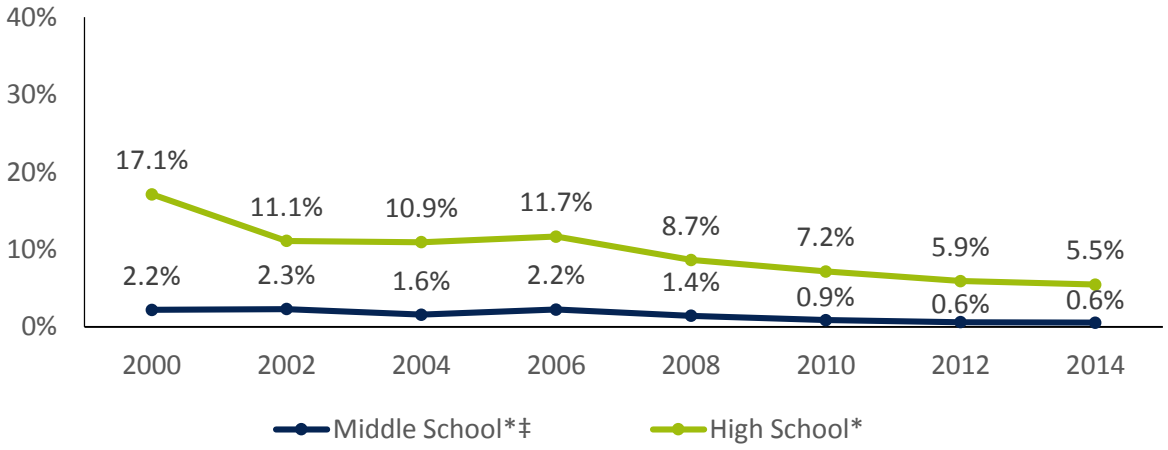


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly higher than among 9th grade students in 2014.

Frequent Smoking among Middle and High School Students

Frequent smoking among youth suggests that they may be particularly at risk of becoming regular, established smokers. Figure 3-12 shows the prevalence of frequent smoking (defined as smoking on 20 or more of the past 30 days) among middle and high school students. Between 2000 and 2014, the prevalence of frequent smoking declined significantly among both middle school students (from 2.2% to 0.6%) and high school students (from 17.1% to 5.5%).

Figure 3-12. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on 20 or More of the Past 30 Days (Frequent Smokers), 2000-2014 IYTS

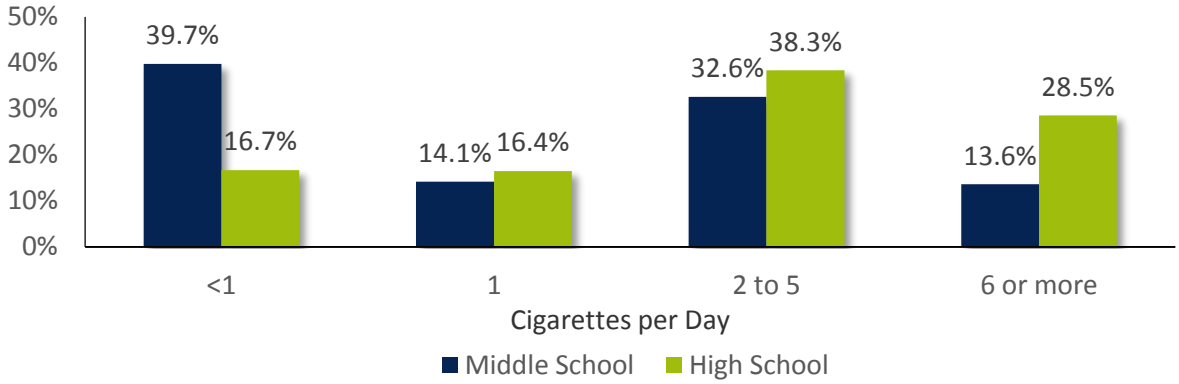


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
‡Data for 2014 are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. This estimate should be interpreted with caution.

Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day

Figure 3-13 shows the average number of cigarettes students smoked per day during the past 30 days. In 2014, high school students who smoked reported heavier use of cigarettes than middle school students who smoked. Among middle school smokers, 39.7% reported smoking less than one cigarette per day, compared with 16.7% of high school smokers. In contrast, only 13.6% of middle school smokers reported smoking six or more cigarettes per day, compared with 28.5% of high school smokers.

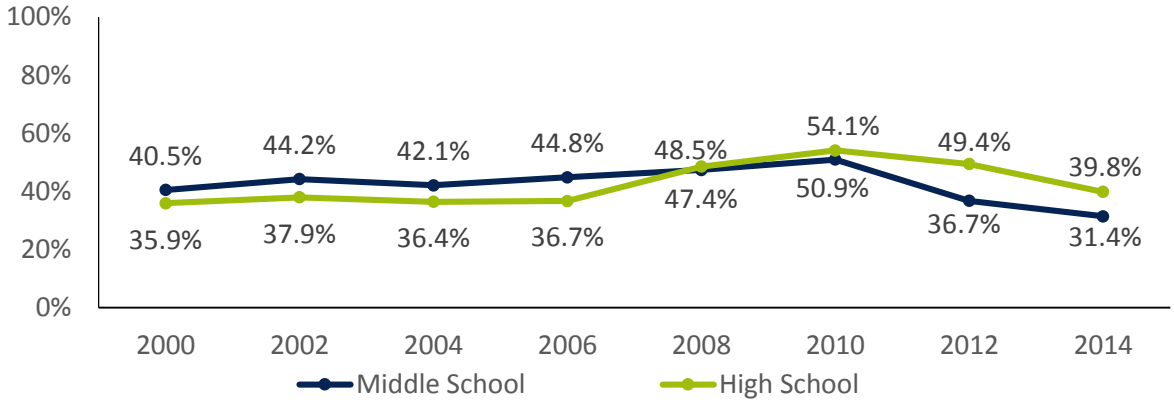
Figure 3-13. Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day in the Last 30 Days among Current Smokers, 2014 IYTS



Current use of Menthol Cigarettes

Menthol cigarettes may particularly appeal to youth as a "starter" tobacco product, as the menthol flavor may lessen the harshness of tobacco smoke.[16] In 2014, 39.8% of high school students and 31.4% of middle school students who were current smokers reported usually smoking menthol cigarettes. The proportion of current smokers who usually smoke menthol cigarettes has remained relatively unchanged among both middle school and high school students between 2000 and 2014.

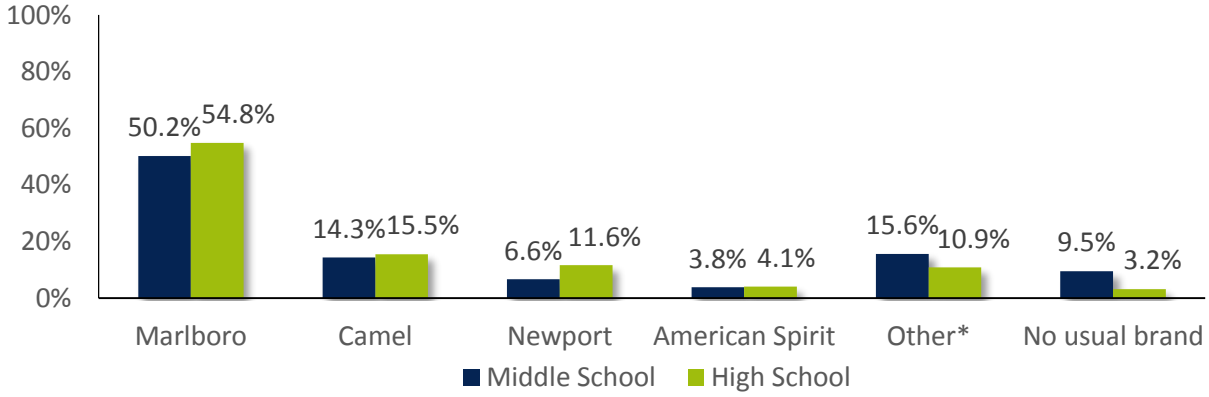
Figure 3-14. Percentage of Middle and High School Current Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes, 2000-2014 IYTS



Preferred Cigarette Brands among Current Smokers

Figure 3-15 shows which brands of cigarettes youth who currently smoke reported usually smoking. In 2014, Marlboro was the most popular brand of cigarettes smoked among middle school (50.2%) and high school (54.8%) smokers. Camel was the second most commonly used brand among both middle school (14.3%) and high school (15.5%) smokers, followed by Newport (6.6% of middle school smokers and 11.6% of high school smokers) and American Spirit (3.8% of middle school smokers and 4.1% of high school smokers). While 9.5% of middle school smokers reported not smoking a usual brand of cigarettes, only 3.2% of high school smokers reported not smoking a usual brand.

Figure 3-15. Brand of Cigarettes Usually Smoked among Middle School and High School Students who Currently Smoke, 2014 IYTS

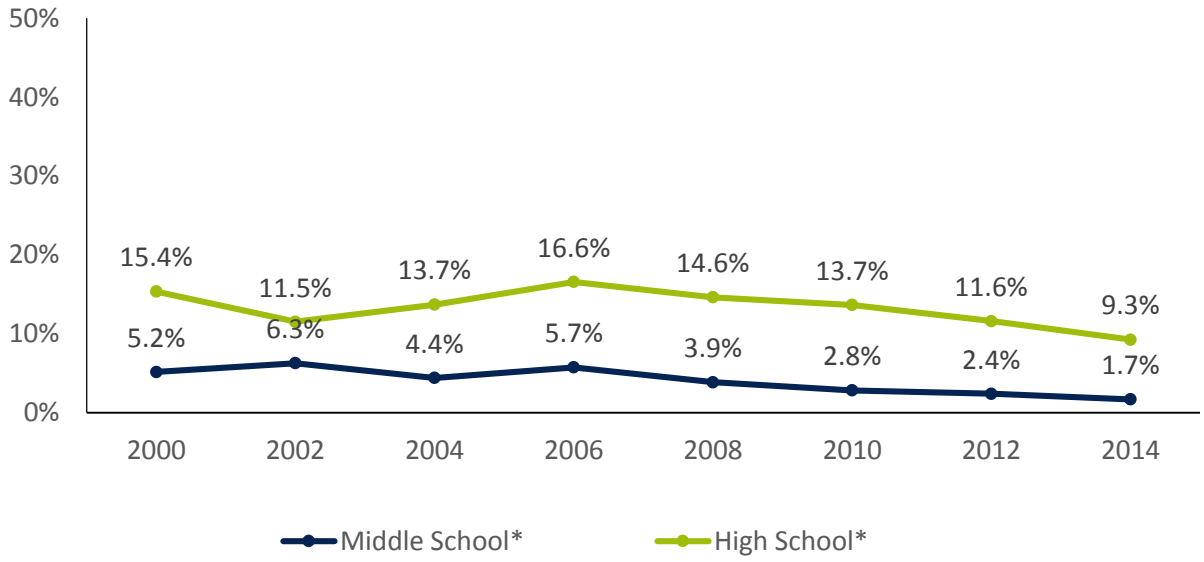


*Other includes students who reported using GPC, Basic, Doral, Kool, Lucky Strike, Parliament, Virginia Slims, or some other brand not listed in the survey.

Trends in Current Use of Cigars

Figure 3-16 shows trends in current use of cigars (including cigarillos and little cigars) among middle and high school students. In 2014, 9.3% of high school students and 1.7% of middle school students reported current use of cigars. Between 2000 and 2014, current cigar use declined significantly by 67% among middle school students and by nearly 40% among high school students.

Figure 3-16. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigars, Cigarillos, or Little Cigars, 2000-2014 IYTS



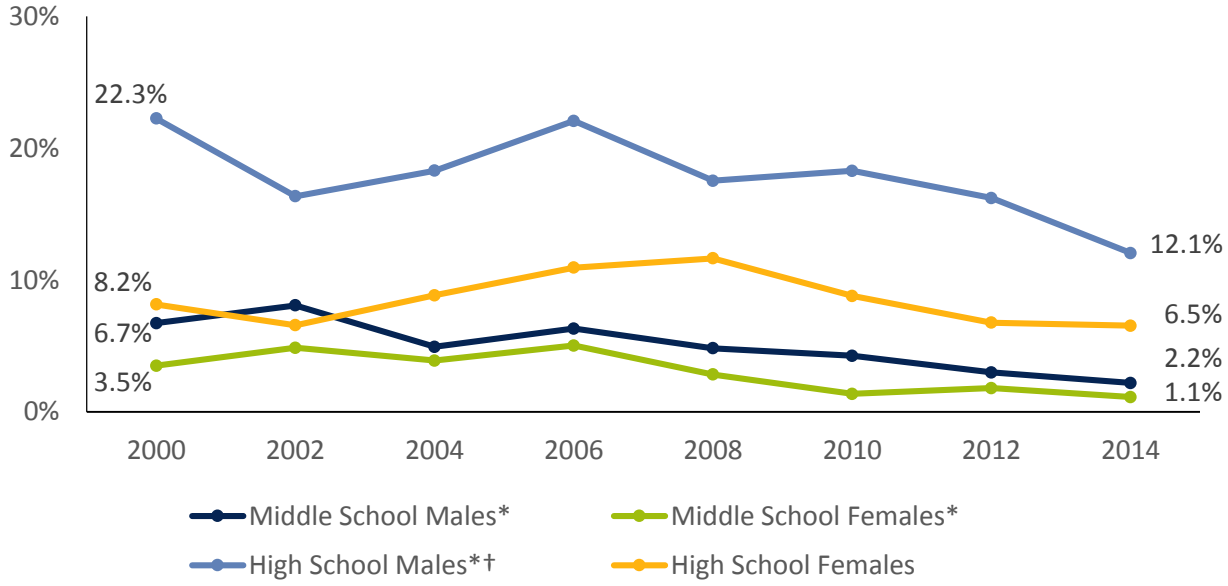
* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Trends in Current Use of Cigars by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Figure 3-17 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who currently smoke cigars by gender. Between 2000 and 2014, the prevalence of current cigar smoking declined significantly among middle school males and females and among high school males. In 2014, the prevalence of current cigar use was significantly higher among high school males (12.1%) than high school females (6.5%). Middle school males (2.2%) also smoked cigars at slightly higher rates than middle school females (1.1%).

In 2014, current use of cigars was comparable among white, African American, and Hispanic students in middle and high school. Between 2000 and 2014, the prevalence of current cigar use declined significantly among white middle school students (from 4.6% to 1.3%) and white high school students (from 15.6% to 9.7%). There were also slight declines in cigar use among African American and Hispanic students in both middle and high school (see Appendix).

Figure 3-17. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigars, Cigarillos, or Little Cigars, by Gender, 2000-2014 IYTS

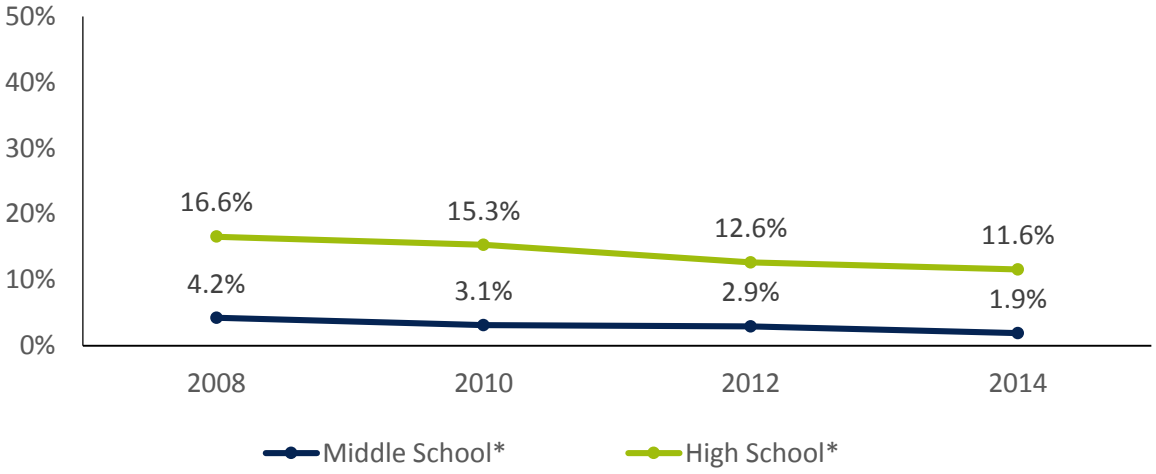


* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly higher than among females in 2014.

Current Use of Popular Cigar Brands and Flavored Little Cigars

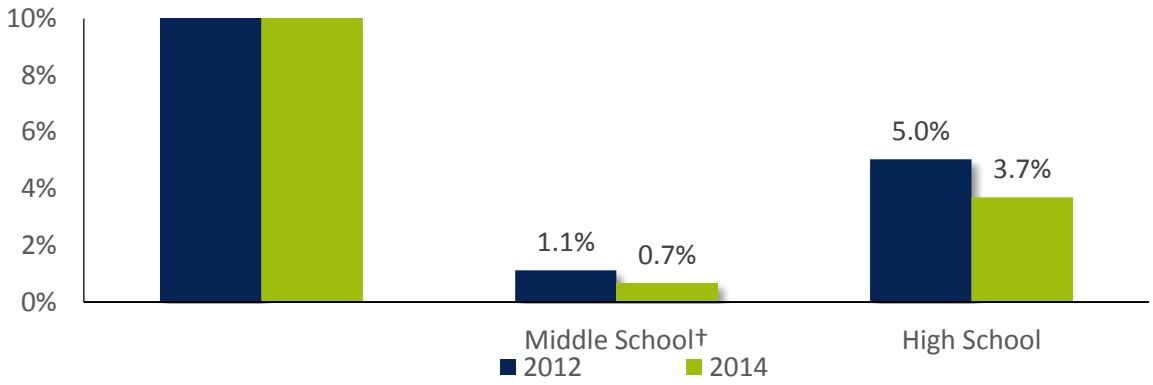
Figures 3-18 and 3-19 present current use of commonly flavored cigar brands and flavored little cigars among middle and high school students. Between 2008 and 2014, current use of Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, and Phillies Blunts, which are cigar brands that are commonly available in flavored varieties, declined significantly from 16.6% to 11.6% among high school students and from 4.2% to 1.9% among middle school students. Additionally, 3.7% of high school students and 0.7% of middle school students reported using flavored little cigars in 2014, a slight decline from 5.0% and 1.1%, respectively, in 2012.

Figure 3-18. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies Blunts, 2008-2014 IYTS



* Statistically significant difference between 2008 and 2014.

Figure 3-19. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Use Flavored Little Cigars, 2012-2014 IYTS

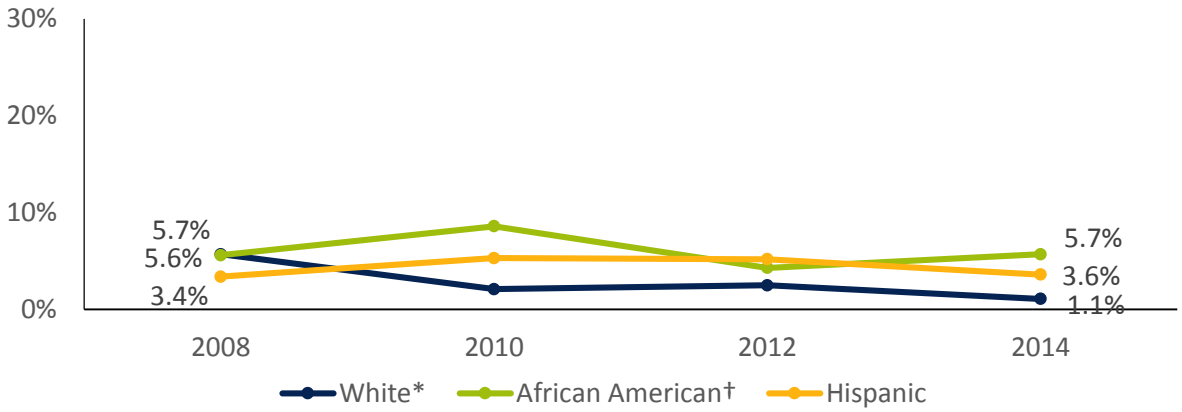


†Data for 2014 are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. This estimate should be interpreted with caution.

Current Use of Popular Cigar Brands by Race/Ethnicity

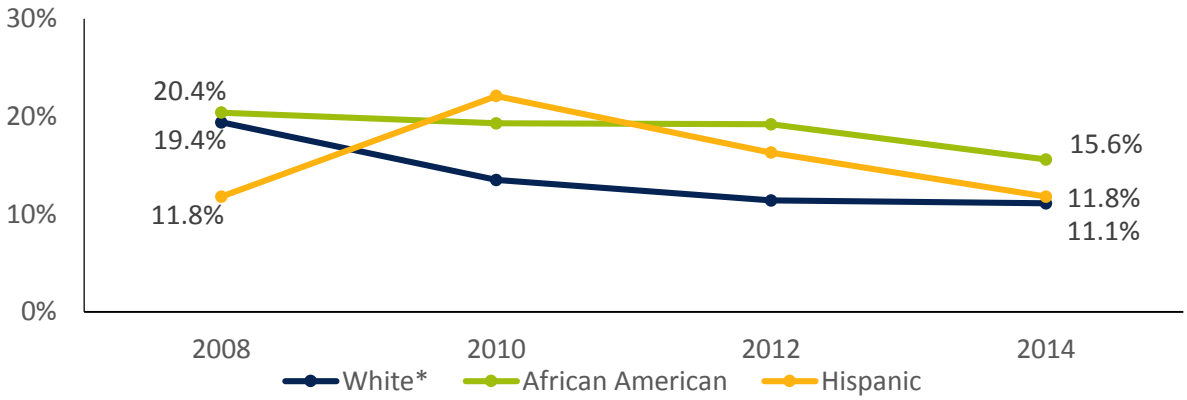
Figures 3-20 and 3-21 show the percentage of middle and high school students who currently use Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies Blunts by race and ethnicity. Between 2008 and 2014, the prevalence of current use of these products declined significantly among white middle schools students (from 5.7% to 1.1%) and white high school students (from 19.4% to 11.1%), but remained relatively unchanged among African American and Hispanic students. Among middle school students, African Americans were significantly more likely than whites to report current use of Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies Blunts.

Figure 3-20. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies Blunts, by Race/Ethnicity, 2008-2014 IYTS



* Statistically significant difference between 2008 and 2014.
† Significantly higher among African Americans than whites in 2014.

Figure 3-21. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies Blunts, by Race/Ethnicity, 2008-2014 IYTS

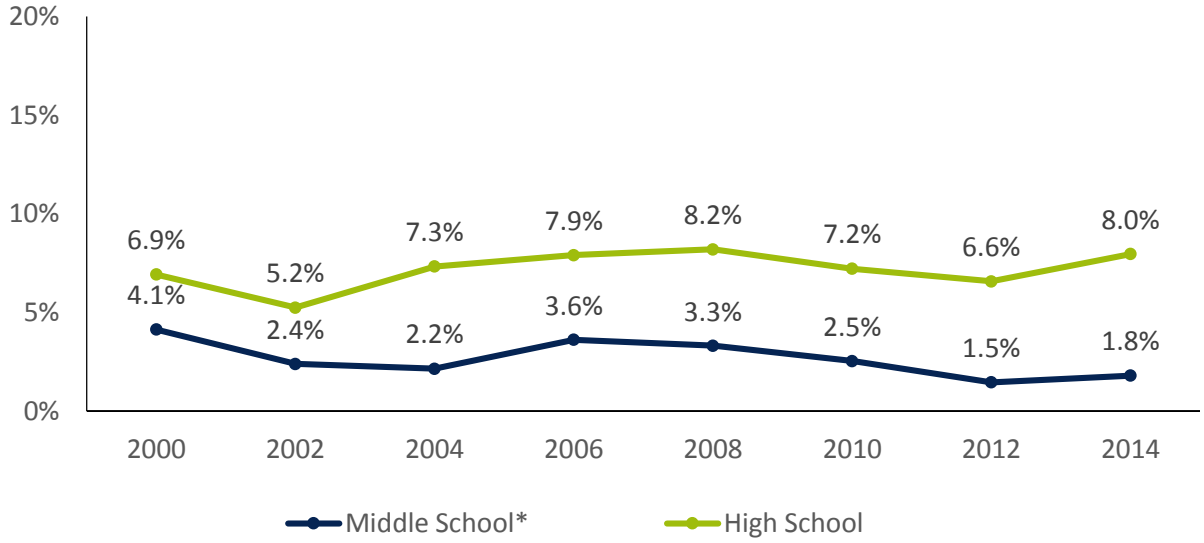


* Statistically significant difference between 2008 and 2014.

Trends in Current Use of Smokeless Tobacco

Figure 3-22 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who currently use smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip). In 2014, 8.0% of high school students and 1.8% of middle school students reported currently using smokeless tobacco. Between 2000 and 2014, the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use dropped significantly from 4.1% to 1.8% among middle school students but remained relatively stable among high school students.

Figure 3-22. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2000-2014 IYTS

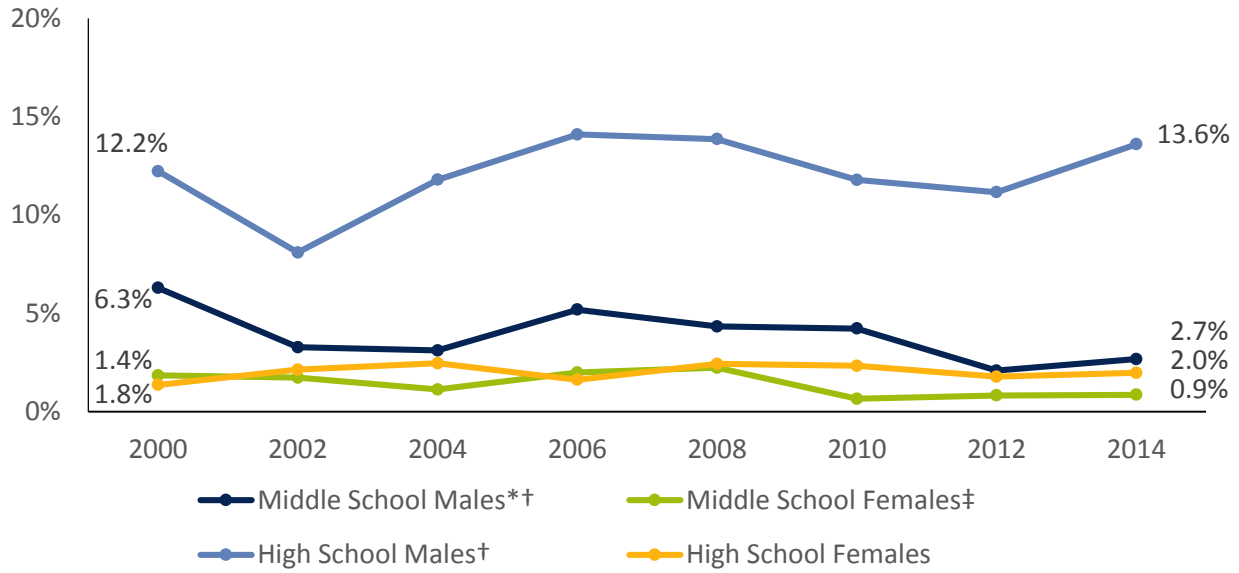


* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Trends in Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender

Figure 3-23 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who currently use smokeless tobacco, by gender. In 2014, a significantly higher proportion of middle school males (2.7%) than females (0.9%) reported current use of smokeless tobacco. Current smokeless tobacco use was also significantly higher among high school males (13.6%) than females (2.0%). Between 2000 and 2014, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use declined significantly among middle school males but did not change substantially among middle school females or high school students of either gender.

Figure 3-23. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, by Gender 2000-2014 IYTS

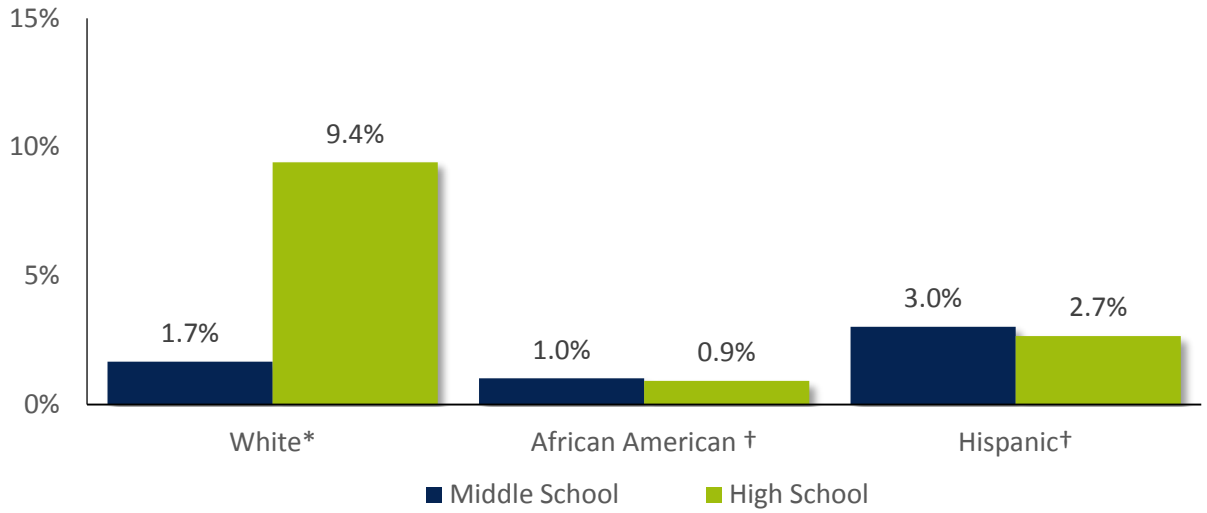


* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly higher than among females in 2014.
‡Data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 3-24 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who currently use smokeless tobacco, by race and ethnicity. In 2014, smokeless tobacco use was comparable among white (1.7%), African American (1.0%), and Hispanic (3.0%) middle school students. Among high school students, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among white students (9.4%) than African American (0.9%) and Hispanic (2.7%) students. This was consistent with disparities in smokeless tobacco use by race and ethnicity in prior years (see Appendix table A-10).

Figure 3-24. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, by Race/Ethnicity, 2014 IYTS

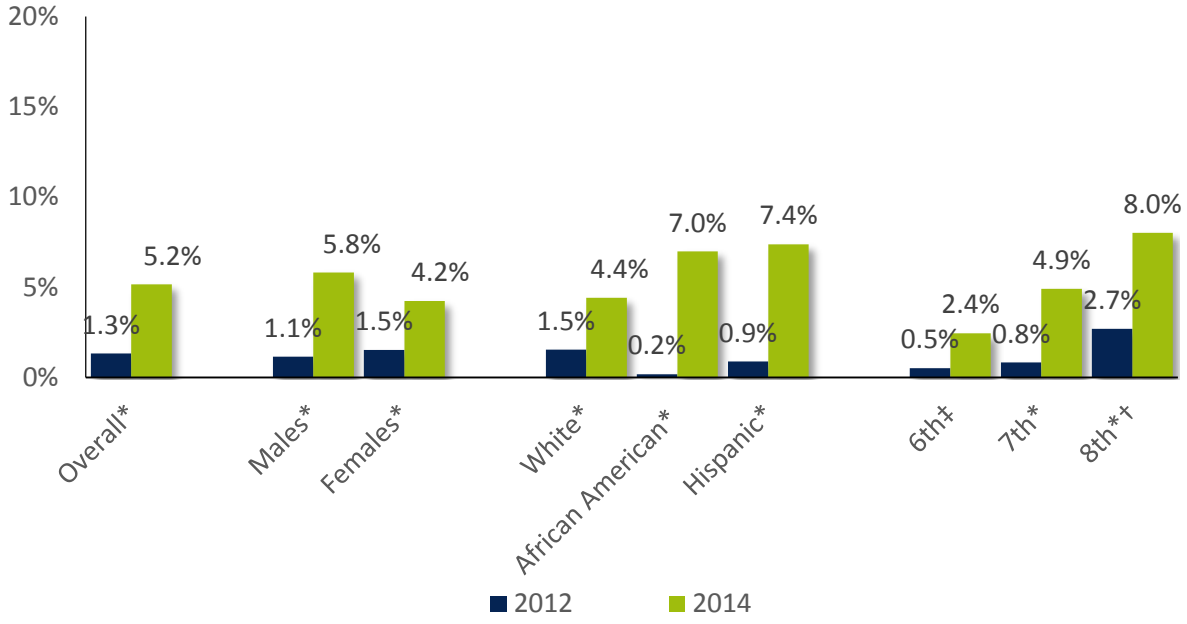


*Significantly higher among white high school students than African American and Hispanic students.
†Data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Current Use of E-cigarettes among Middle School Students

Current use of e-cigarettes has risen sharply among youth nationwide, with the prevalence of e-cigarette use tripling between 2013 and 2014.[17] In Indiana, current use of e-cigarettes has also risen dramatically. Figure 3-25 shows the percentage of Indiana middle school students who currently use e-cigarettes overall and by gender, race/ethnicity, and grade.[l] Between 2012 and 2014, current use of e-cigarettes increased significantly from 1.3% to 5.2% among middle school students overall. Current e-cigarette use also increased significantly among both males and females, whites, African Americans, Hispanics, and 7th and 8th grade students between 2012 and 2014. In 2014, current e-cigarette use increased with grade level, as 8th grade students were significantly more likely to use e-cigarettes than 6th grade students.

Figure 3-25. Current Use of E-cigarettes among Middle School Students, 2012-2014 IYTS



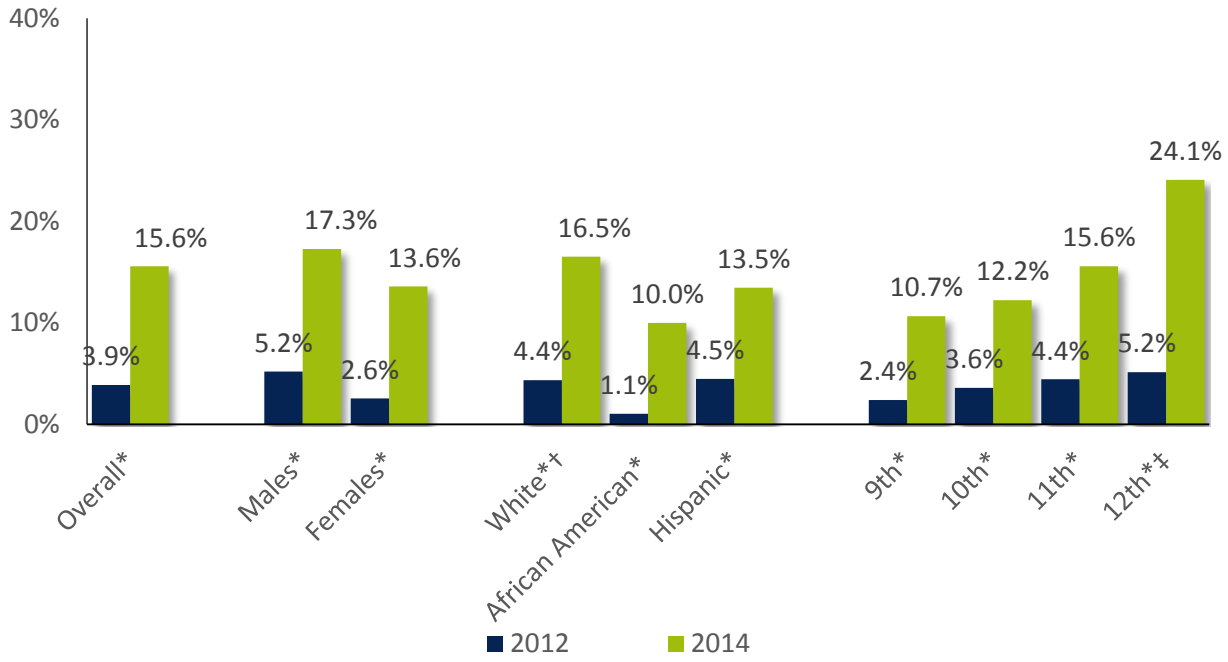
*Statistically significant difference between 2012 and 2014.
†Significantly higher than among 6th grade students in 2014.
‡Data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

[l] In 2012, current e-cigarette use was assessed by the question, "In the past 30 days, which of the following [tobacco] products have you used on at least one day?" and was the 8th response option available. In 2014, current e-cigarette use was assessed by the question, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use electronic cigarettes?" Students who reported using e-cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days were considered current e-cigarette users.

Current Use of E-cigarettes among High School Students

Figure 3-26 shows the percentage of Indiana high school students who currently use e-cigarettes overall and by gender, race/ethnicity, and grade. Between 2012 and 2014, current e-cigarette use increased significantly among high school students overall from 3.9% to 15.6%. Current e-cigarette use also increased significantly among both genders and among all racial/ethnic groups and grade levels. In 2014, a somewhat higher proportion of males (17.3%) than females (13.6%) reported currently using e-cigarettes. Additionally, 16.5% of white students, 10.0% of African American students, and 13.5% of Hispanic students reported current use of e-cigarettes. Current e-cigarette use also increased with grade level, as the prevalence of current e-cigarette use was significantly higher among 12th grade students (24.1%) than 9th (10.7%) and 10th grade (12.2%) students.

Figure 3-26. Current Use of E-cigarettes among High School Students, 2012-2014 IYTS

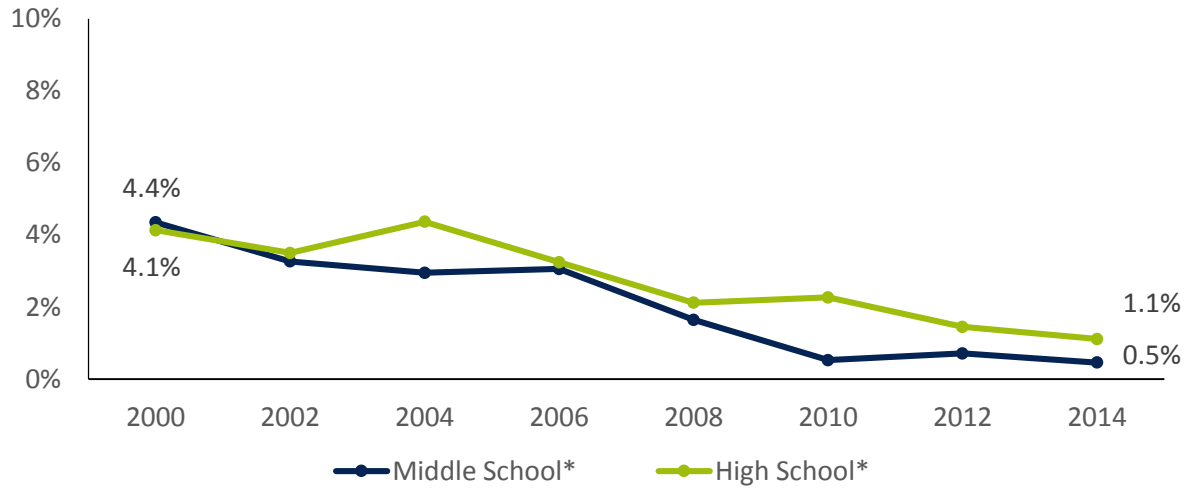


*Statistically significant difference between 2012 and 2014.
†Significantly higher than among African Americans in 2014.
‡Significantly higher than among 9th and 10th grade students in 2014.

Trends in Current Use of Bidis

Figure 3-27 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who currently use bidis (small hand-rolled cigarettes wrapped in a leaf). Among middle school students, the prevalence of current use of bidis declined significantly from 4.4% in 2000 to 0.5% in 2014. Among high school student the prevalence of current use of bidis declined significantly from 4.1% in 2000 to 1.1% in 2014.

Figure 3-27. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Use Bidis, 2000-2014 IYTS

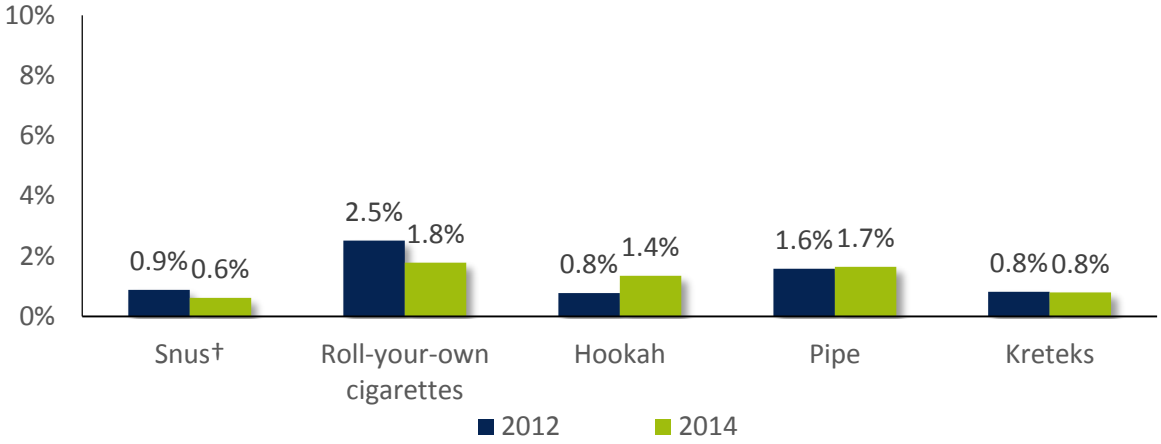


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Current Use of Other Tobacco Products

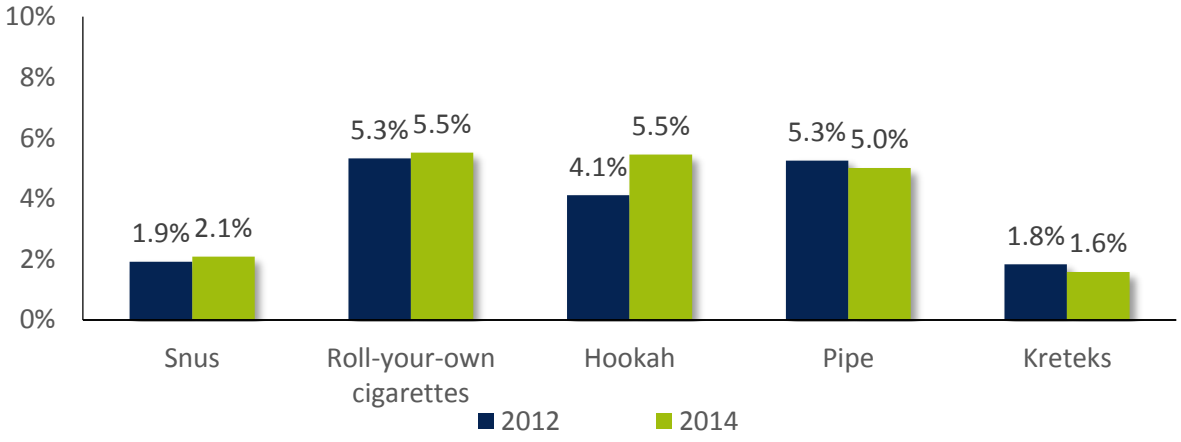
Figures 3-28 and 3-29 show the prevalence of current use of other tobacco products including snus, roll-your-own cigarettes, hookah, pipe, and kreteks (clove cigarettes) among middle and high school students in 2012 and 2014. In 2014, use of these products among Indiana youth was generally lower than use of other tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco. Among both middle and high school students, current use of snus, roll-your-own cigarettes, hookah, pipe, and kreteks remained comparable between 2012 and 2014.

Figure 3-28. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Use Snus, Roll-your-own Cigarettes, Pipe, Hookah, or Kreteks, 2012-2014 IYTS



†Data for 2014 are statistically unstable because the relative standard error was >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

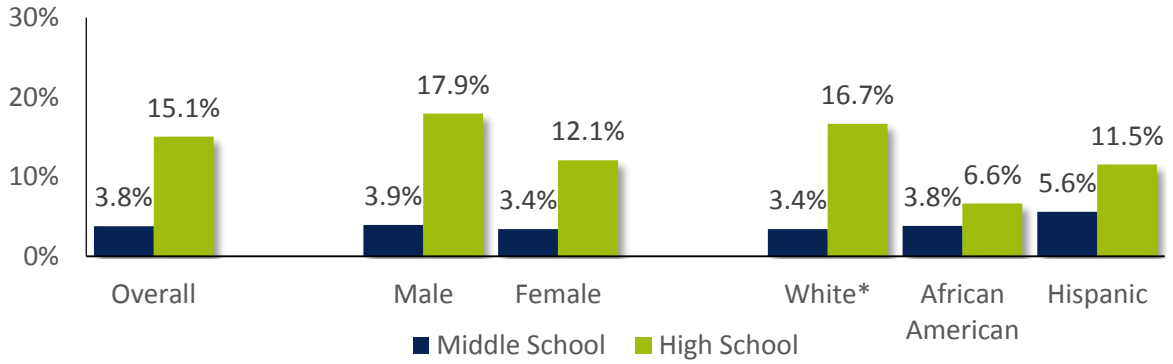
Figure 3-29. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Use Snus, Roll-your-own Cigarettes, Pipe, Hookah, or Kreteks, 2012-2014 IYTS



Poly-tobacco Use

In 2014, 3.8% of middle school students and 15.1% of high school students reported currently using two or more tobacco products (poly-tobacco use).[m] Among middle school students, the prevalence of poly-tobacco use was comparable among males and females and among white, African American, and Hispanic students. Among high school students, poly-tobacco use was somewhat higher among males (17.9%) than females (12.1%) and significantly higher among white students (16.7%) than African American students (6.6%).

Figure 3-30. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Use Two or More Tobacco Products (Poly-Tobacco Use), 2014 IYTS

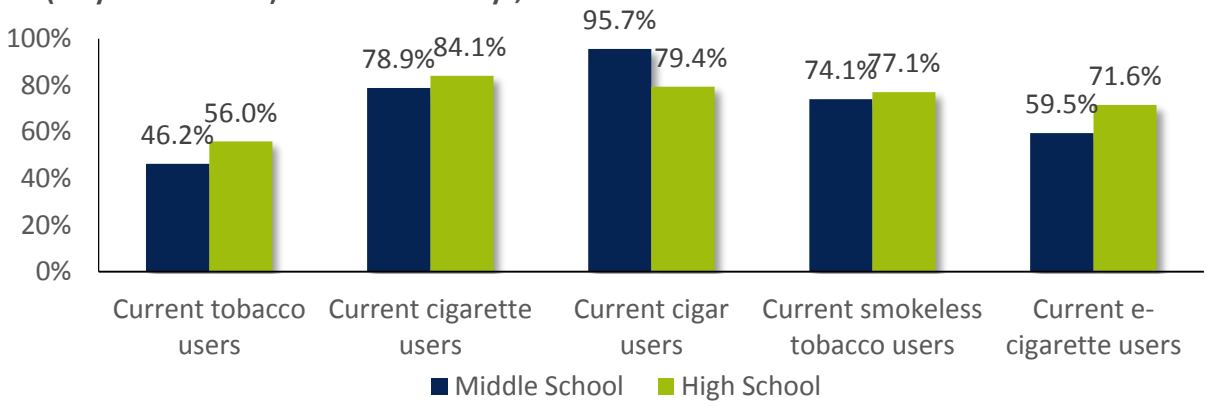


*Significantly higher among white high school students than African American high school students.

Poly-tobacco Use among Current Tobacco Users

Figure 3-31 shows the proportion of current tobacco users (overall and by product) who use more than one tobacco product. In 2014, over 46% of middle school and 56% of high school tobacco users used two or more tobacco products concurrently. Additionally, the majority of users of each of the four most commonly used tobacco products among youth (cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, and e-cigarettes) reported using at least one other tobacco product in the past 30 days.

Figure 3-31. Percentage of Current Tobacco Users Who Used Two or More Tobacco Products (Poly-Tobacco Use) in the Past 30 Days, 2014 IYTS

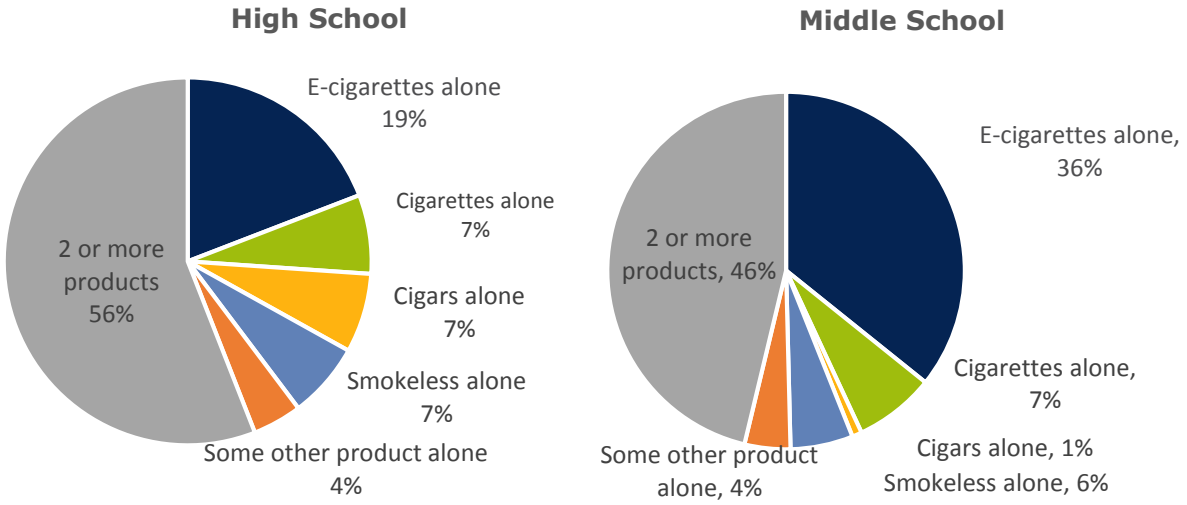


[m] Includes students who reported using two or more of the following products: cigarettes, cigars, pipe, hookah, bidis, smokeless tobacco, snus, dissolvable tobacco, or e-cigarettes.

Patterns of Tobacco Use among Indiana Youth

Figure 3-32 presents patterns of tobacco use among Indiana youth who used tobacco products in the past 30 days. Nearly half (46%) of middle school students and over half (56%) of high school students who used tobacco reported using two or more tobacco products in the past 30 days. When students reported use of only one tobacco product, they most commonly reported use of e-cigarettes, with 36% of middle school tobacco users and 19% of high school tobacco users reporting use of only e-cigarettes in the past 30 days. Fewer than 10% of middle and high school tobacco users reported using only cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, or some other tobacco product alone during the past 30 days.

Figure 3-32. Tobacco Use Patterns among Indiana Youth, 2014 IYTS



Dual Use of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products

In addition to the health hazards posed by other (non-cigarette) tobacco products, a concern with use of these products among youth is that they may lead to nicotine addiction and serve as a gateway to regular cigarette smoking. Among Indiana youth in 2014, current cigarette smoking was far more prevalent among students who used some other tobacco product than students who did not use other tobacco products. Figure 3-33 shows the prevalence of current smoking among students who currently used e-cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco compared with students who do not use these products.

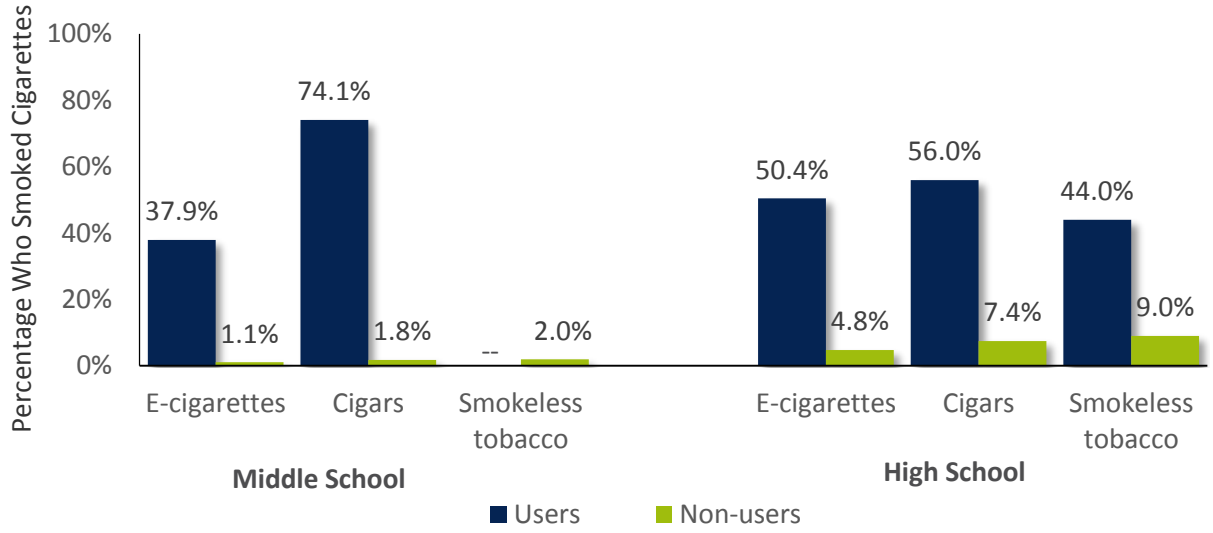
Among middle school students:

- 37.9% of students who currently used e-cigarettes also smoked conventional cigarettes compared with 1.1% of students who did not use e-cigarettes.
- 74.1% of students who currently smoked cigars smoked cigarettes, compared with 1.8% of students who did not smoke cigars.

Among high school students:

- 50.4% of students who currently used e-cigarettes also smoked conventional cigarettes compared with 4.8% of students who did not use e-cigarettes.
- 56.0% of students who smoked cigars also smoked cigarettes compared with 7.4% of students who did not smoke cigars.
- 44.0% of students who used smokeless tobacco also smoked cigarettes, compared with 9.0% of students who did not use smokeless tobacco.

Figure 3-33. Percentage of Current E-Cigarette, Cigar, and Smokeless Tobacco Users Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2014 IYTS



-- Indicates that a reliable estimate is unavailable because the sample size was less than 50.

Summary: Current Use of Tobacco Products

In 2014, 26.9% of high school and 8.2% of middle school students in Indiana reported currently using any tobacco product, similar to tobacco use rates of 24.6% among high school students and 7.7% among middle school students nationwide. Consistent with national trends, e-cigarettes were the most commonly used product among Indiana middle and high school students in 2014. This was followed by cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco. Largely due to the increasing popularity of emerging products such as e-cigarettes, current use of any tobacco product increased slightly among middle and high school students between 2012 and 2014. Use of combustible products declined slightly, while use of non-combustible products (including e-cigarettes) increased significantly.

For most conventional tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco, current use declined or remained stable among middle and high school students between 2000 and 2014. Current use of cigarettes declined 70% among middle school students and 62% among high school students, and current use of cigars declined 67% among middle school students and 40% among high school students. Current use of smokeless tobacco also declined significantly among middle school students, but has remained relatively unchanged between 2000 and 2014 among high school students.

In contrast with the declines in conventional tobacco product use, current use of emerging products including e-cigarettes and hookah has increased in recent years. Current use of e-cigarettes increased approximately four-fold among middle school and high school students in Indiana between 2012 and 2014, mirroring dramatic increases in e-cigarette use among youth nationwide. Additionally, current use of hookah increased slightly among both middle and high school students, which is consistent with trends of increasing hookah use among youth nationwide.

In 2014, there were some demographic differences in current use of specific tobacco products. Among high school students, current cigarette smoking among white students was more than double the rate among African American students. Current use of cigars was significantly higher among high school males than females and remained somewhat higher among middle school males than females. Additionally, current use of smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among males than females in both middle and high school. Among high school students, smokeless tobacco use was also far higher among white students than African American or Hispanic students.

In addition to use of individual tobacco products, Indiana youth continue to report use of multiple tobacco products concurrently (poly-tobacco use), including dual use of cigarettes and other tobacco products. In 2014, over 46% of middle school tobacco users (3.8% of middle school students overall) and 56% of high school tobacco users (15.1% of high school students overall) reported currently using two or more tobacco products. Furthermore, use of conventional cigarettes was far higher among students who used other tobacco products such as e-cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco. The high prevalence of poly-tobacco use among Indiana youth, including dual use of cigarettes and other tobacco products, raises concerns that youth may become regular users of conventional cigarettes or other tobacco products.

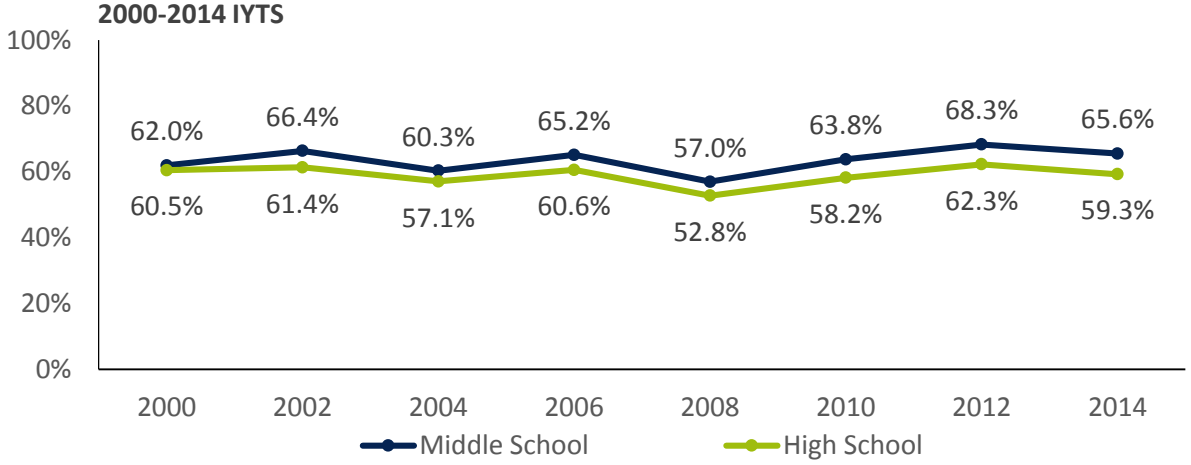
4. Tobacco Cessation

In addition to preventing youth initiation of tobacco use, promoting cessation among youth who use tobacco is an important component of protecting the health of young people and reducing the burden of tobacco in Indiana. This section presents trends in cessation behaviors among Indiana youth who use tobacco, attitudes toward quitting smoking, quit attempts, and methods used to quit tobacco. It also presents data on the role of health care providers in assessing youth tobacco use and advising youth not to use tobacco.

Quit Attempts among Current Smokers

Figure 4-1 shows the proportion of current smokers who attempted to quit at least once in the past year. Among both middle and high school smokers, the percentage of smokers who reported at least one quit attempt in the past year remained essentially unchanged between 2000 and 2014. In 2014, 65.6% of middle school smokers and 59.3% of high school smokers reported attempting to quit at least once in the past year.

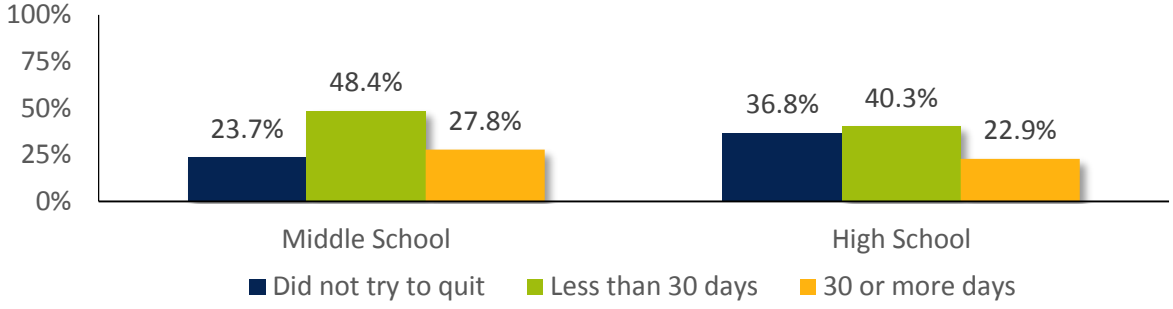
Figure 4-1. Percentage of Current Smokers Who Attempted to Quit in the Past Year, 2000-2014 IYTS



Length of Last Quit Attempt

Figure 4-2 shows the length of time current smokers stayed off cigarettes when they last tried to quit. Among middle school smokers in 2014, 23.7% had not tried to quit smoking, 48.4% had stayed off of cigarettes less than 30 days during their last quit attempt, and 27.8% had stayed off cigarettes 30 days or more during their last quit attempt. Among high school smokers, 36.8% had never tried to quit, 40.3% stayed off cigarettes less than 30 days during their last quit attempt, and 22.9% had stayed off cigarettes for 30 or more days during their last quit attempt.

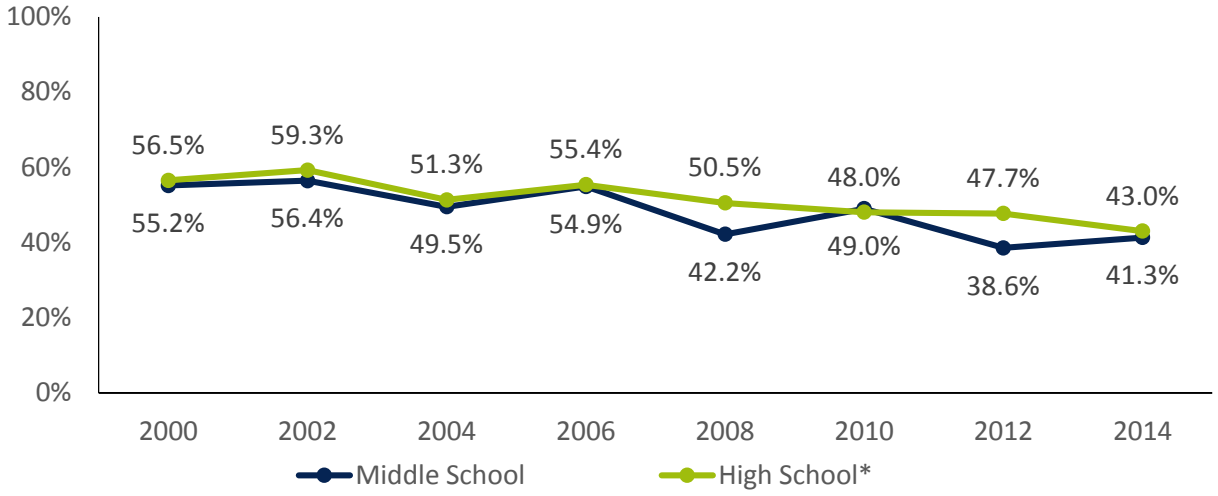
Figure 4-2. Length of Last Quit Attempt among Current Smokers in Middle and High School, 2014 IYTS



Desire to Quit Smoking and Cessation Intentions among Current Smokers

Figure 4-3 presents the percentage of current smokers who report that they want to stop smoking cigarettes for good. Among middle and high school students, the proportion of current smokers who report wanting to quit has declined somewhat in recent years. Among middle school students, 41.3% of current smokers wanted to quit smoking in 2014 compared with 55.2% in 2000. Among high school students, 43.0% if current smokers wanted to quit smoking in 2014, a significant decline from 56.5% in 2000.

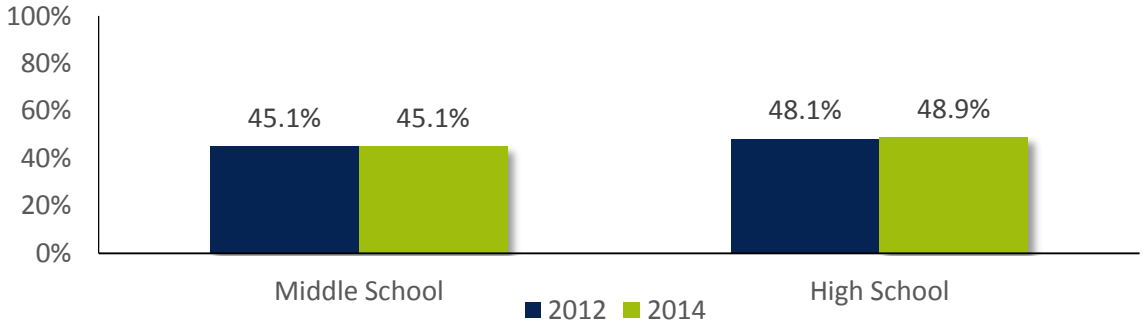
Figure 4-3. Percentage of Current Smokers Who Want to Stop Smoking for Good, 2000-2014 IYTS



*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Figure 4-4 shows the percentage of current smokers who plan to quit smoking within the next year. In 2014, 45.1% of middle school and 48.9% of high school students who currently smoked reported planning to quit smoking within the next year. This was similar to the proportion of current smokers who planned to quit smoking in 2012.

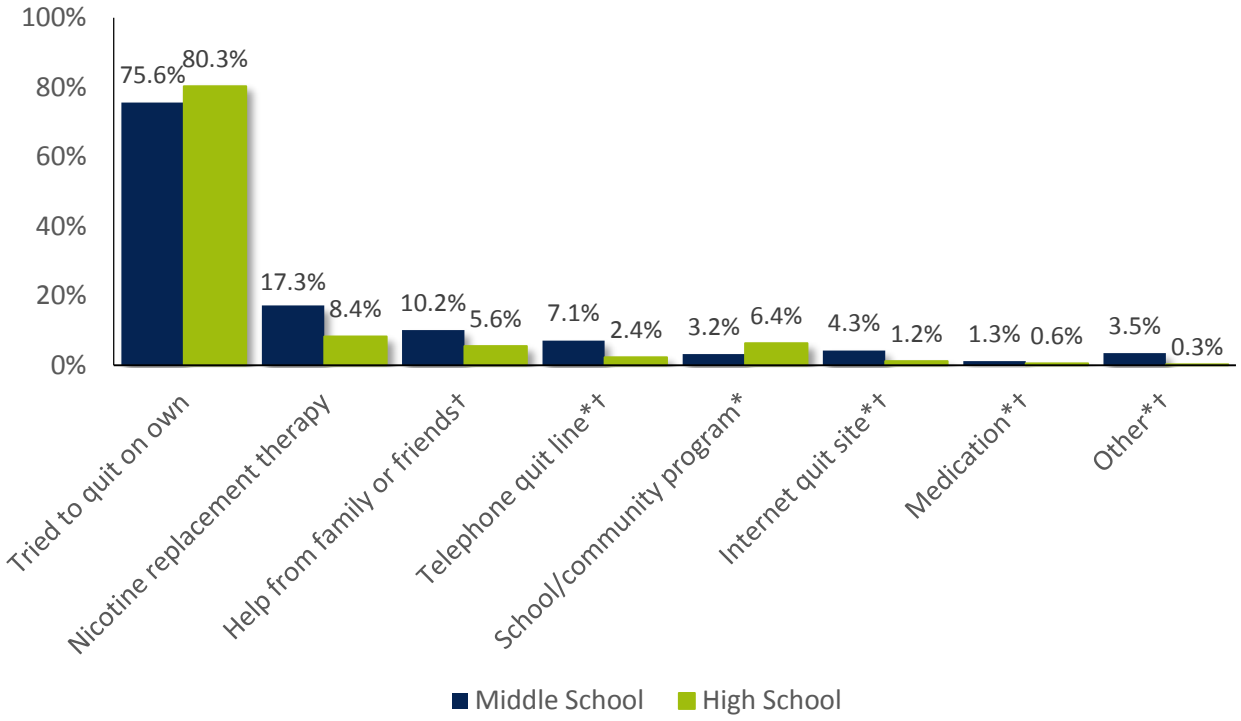
Figure 4-4. Percentage of Current Smokers Who Plan to Quit Smoking within the Next Year, 2012-2014 IYTS



Cessation Methods

Figure 4-5 shows the methods students used to try to quit using tobacco during the past 12 months.[n] Both middle (75.6%) and high school (80.3%) students most commonly indicated that they tried to quit on their own or "cold turkey". The next most commonly used method among middle (17.3%) and high school (8.4%) students was nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) using either gum or patches. Additionally, 10.2% of middle school students and 5.6% of high school students reported seeking help from family or friends. A smaller percentage of students reported using a telephone quit line, attending school or community programs, using medications, using an internet quit site, or other methods to quit tobacco.

Figure 4-5. Methods Students Used to Quit Tobacco in the Past Year among Middle and High School Students, 2014 IYTS



*Middle school data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%, These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

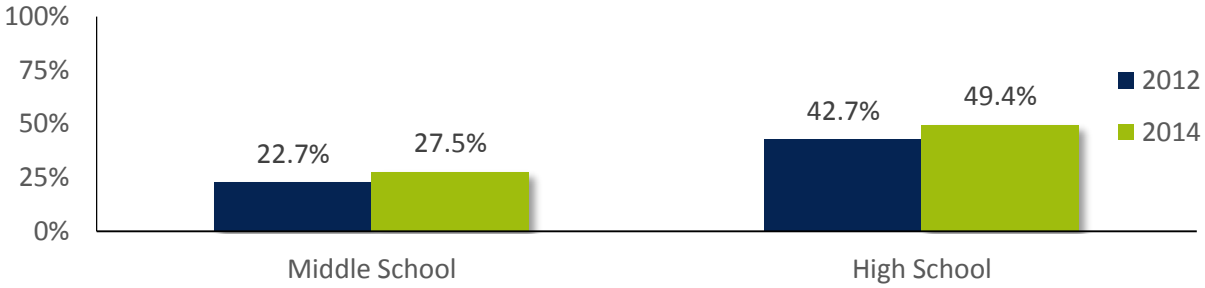
†High school data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%, These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

[n] Methods used to quit tobacco were assessed using the question, "In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following to help you quit using tobacco of any kind for good?" Students could select one or more response options. The data presented here exclude students who indicated "I did not use tobacco of any kind during the past 12 months" or "I did not try to quit during the past 12 months."

Health Care Provider Assessment of Tobacco Use

Figure 4-6 shows the percentage of students who were asked by a health care provider during the past 12 months whether they used tobacco of any kind.[o] Among both middle and high school students, the percentage of students who were asked whether they used tobacco increased slightly between 2012 and 2014, from 22.7% to 27.5% among middle school students and from 42.7% to 49.4% among high school students.

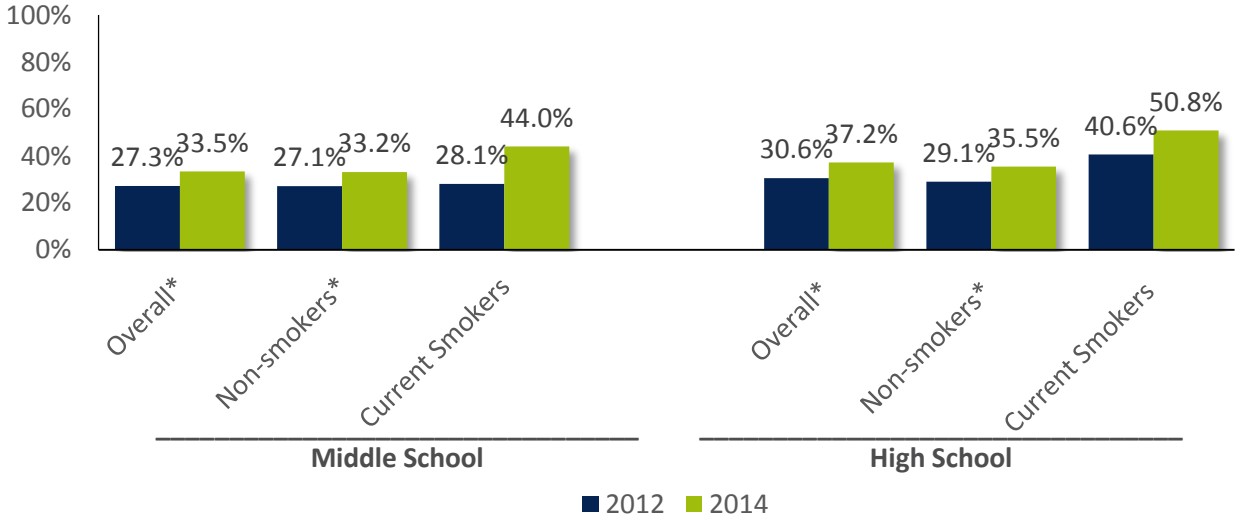
Figure 4-6. Percentage of Students Who Were Asked by a Doctor, Dentist, or Nurse During the Past 12 Months Whether They Used Tobacco, 2012-2014 IYTS



Health Care Provider Advice about Tobacco Use

Figure 4-7 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who were advised by a doctor, dentist, or nurse during the past 12 months not to use tobacco of any kind.[p] In 2014, over 33% of middle school students and over 37% of high school students who had visited a health care provider in the past year were advised by the provider not to use tobacco. This proportion increased significantly among middle and high school students overall and among non-smokers between 2012 and 2014. The proportion of current smokers who were advised by a health care provider not to use tobacco also rose from 28.1% to 44.0% among middle school smokers and from 40.6% to 50.8% among high school smokers.

Figure 4-7. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Were Advised by a Doctor, Dentist, or Nurse During the Past 12 Months Not to Use Tobacco, 2012-2014 IYTS



*Statistically significant difference between 2012 and 2014.

[o] Excludes students who responded that they did not see a doctor, dentist, or nurse during the past 12 months.
[p] Excludes students who responded that they did not see a doctor, dentist, or nurse during the past 12 months.

Summary: Tobacco Cessation

In 2014, over half of middle school (65.6%) and high school (59.3%) students who smoked cigarettes reported attempting to quit at least once in the past year. This proportion has remained relatively unchanged between 2000 and 2014. However, fewer than half of middle and high school smokers reported planning to quit smoking within the next year, and only slightly over 40% of current smokers in middle and high school reported that they want to stop smoking cigarettes for good. This proportion has declined since 2000 and was significantly lower among high school students in 2014 compared to 2000.

Use of evidence-based strategies to quit using tobacco products was low among current tobacco users in 2014. Among current tobacco users who indicated that they attempted to quit in the past year, 75.6% of middle school students and 80.3% of high school students reported trying to quit on their own. A far smaller proportion of students reported using other methods to quit tobacco such as seeking help from friends or family, attending a school or community program, or using a telephone or internet Quitline.

Although cessation attempts and intentions have remained relatively unchanged, there have been some increases health care providers assessing students' tobacco use and advising students not to use tobacco products. Among students who visited a health care provider in the past year, the percentage who reported that the provider asked whether they used tobacco increased slightly from 22.7% to 27.5% among middle school students and from 42.7% to 49.4% among high school students between 2012 and 2014. Additionally, the proportion of students who reported that a health care provider advised them not to use tobacco of any kind increased significantly to from 27.3% to 33.5% among middle school students and from 30.6% to 37.2% among high school students.

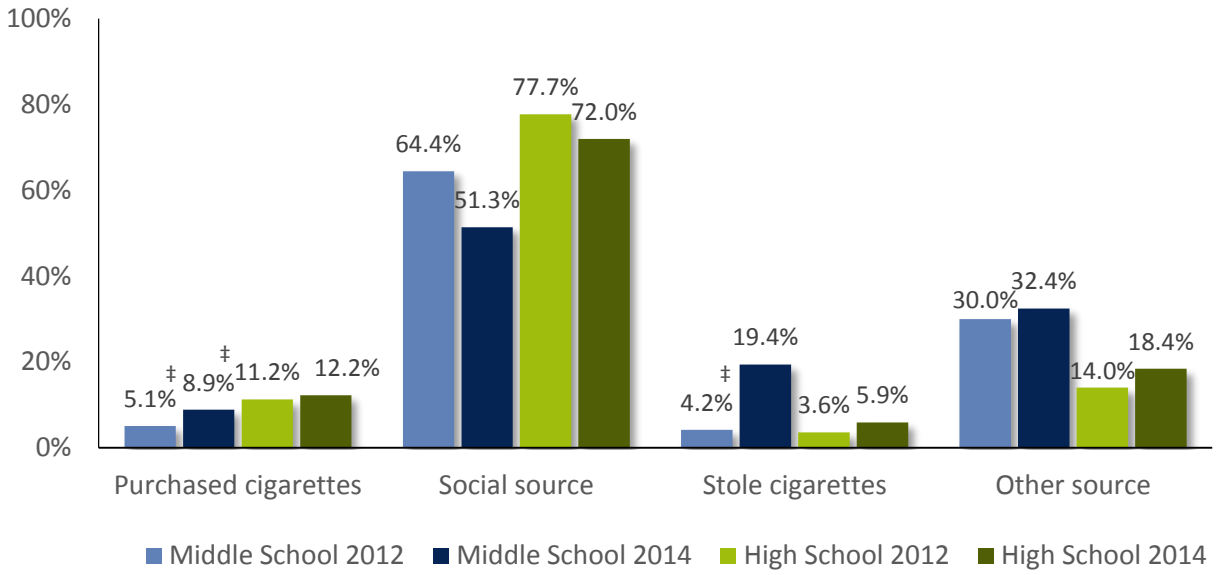
5. Youth Access and Purchasing

Reducing youth access to tobacco products is a key strategy to prevent youth tobacco use. This section presents data on how students under age 18 obtained tobacco products, where they purchased tobacco products, and youth tobacco use on school property. Because students over age 18 can legally purchase tobacco products in Indiana, the data for youth access to and purchasing of tobacco products is limited to students under age 18.

Sources for Obtaining Cigarettes

Figure 5-1 shows where middle and high school smokers got their own cigarettes in the past 30 days.[q] In 2014, over half of both middle school (51.3%) and high school (72.0%) smokers under age 18 reported getting their cigarettes from a social source, such as having someone else buy cigarettes for them, borrowing cigarettes, or reporting that someone gave them cigarettes without their asking. Among high school students under age 18, 12.2% of smokers reported buying their own cigarettes, 5.9% reported stealing cigarettes (taking cigarettes from a store or another person), and 18.4% reported getting cigarettes some other way. Among middle school students in 2014, a lower proportion of current smokers reported buying their own cigarettes (8.9%), while a higher proportion reported stealing cigarettes (19.4%) or getting cigarettes some other way (32.4%).

Figure 5-1. Sources Where Middle and High School Cigarette Smokers Under Age 18 Got Their Own Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days, 2012-2014 IYTS



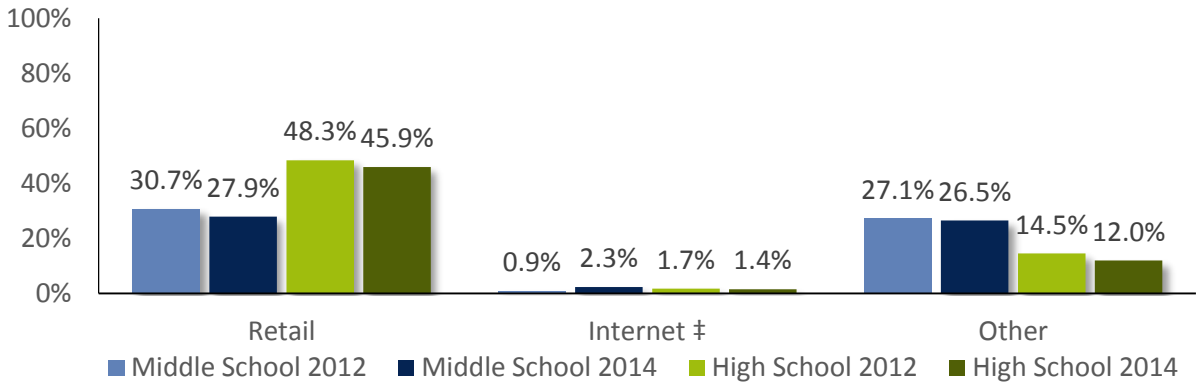
‡Data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

[q] In 2014, where students got their cigarettes was assessed using the question "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigarettes?" Beginning in 2012, students could select multiple options for this question.

Cigarette Purchasing

Figure 5-2 shows where current smokers under age 18 purchased their own cigarettes in the past 30 days. In 2014, 45.9% of high school smokers and 27.9% of middle school smokers reported purchasing cigarettes in a retail setting.[r] A very low proportion of high school (1.4%) and middle school (2.3%) smokers reported buying cigarettes over the internet. Additionally 12.0% of high school smokers and 26.5% of middle school smokers reported buying cigarettes some other place.[s]

Figure 5-2. Sources Where Middle and High School Cigarette Smokers Under Age 18 Purchased Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days, 2012-2014 IYTS

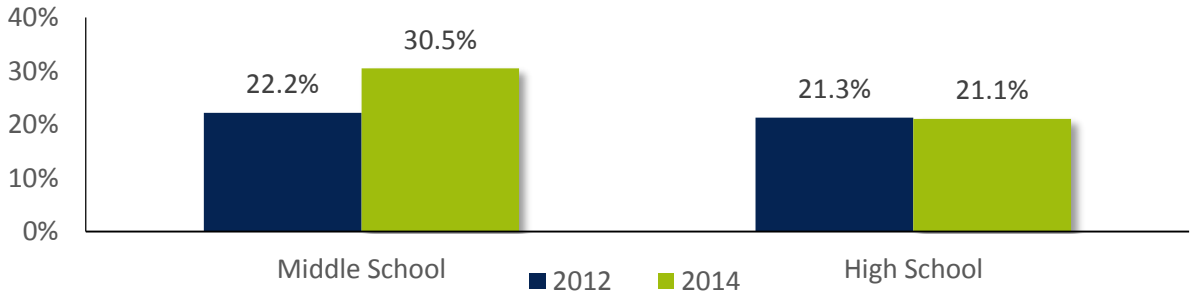


‡Data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Age Restrictions on Cigarette Purchasing

Figure 5-3 shows the percentage of current smokers under age 18 who reported that anyone refused to sell them cigarettes in the past 30 days because of their age.[t] In 2014, 30.5% of middle school smokers and 21.1% of high school smokers who had tried to purchase cigarettes indicated that they were unable to purchase cigarettes because of their age in the past 30 days.

Figure 5-3. Percentage of Current Smokers Under Age 18 Who Were Unable To Purchase Cigarettes because of Their Age, 2012-2014 IYTS

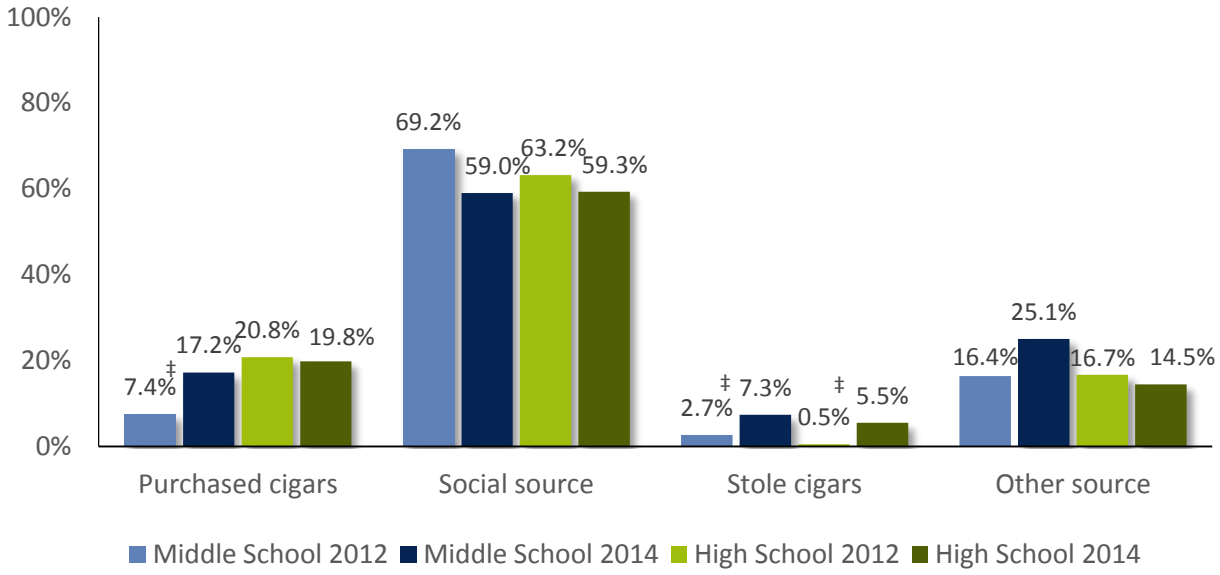


[r] Retail settings include gas stations, convenience stores, grocery stores, drugstores, or vending machines.
[s] Includes students who indicated they purchased cigarettes through the mail or some other place not listed on the survey.
[t] Excludes students who reported that they did not try to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days.

Sources for Obtaining Cigars

Figure 5-4 shows where students under age 18 who currently smoke cigars got their own cigars in the past 30 days.[u] In 2014, approximately 59% of middle and high school cigar users under age 18 reported getting their cigars from a social source, such as having someone else buy cigars for them, borrowing cigars, or receiving cigars from someone else without asking. Among high school cigar users under age 18, 19.8% reported buying their own cigars, 5.5% reported stealing cigars (taking cigars from a store or another person), and 14.5% reported getting cigars some other way. Among middle school cigar users, 17.2% reported buying their own cigars, 7.3% reported stealing cigars, and 25.1% reported getting cigars some other way.

Figure 5-4. Sources Where Middle and High School Cigar Users Under Age 18 Got Their Own Cigars in the Past 30 Days, 2012-2014 IYTS



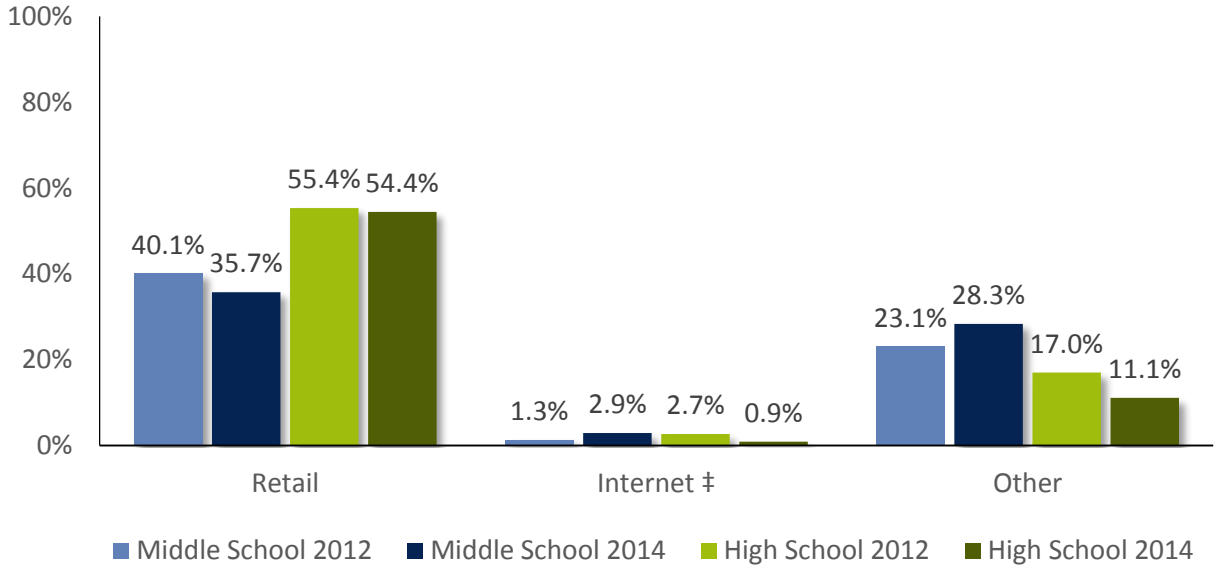
‡Data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

[u] In 2014, where students got their cigars was assessed using the question "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?" Beginning in 2012, students could select multiple options for this question.

Cigar Purchasing

Figure 5-5 shows where cigar users under age 18 purchased their own cigars in the past 30 days. In both 2012 and 2014, cigar users who purchased cigars most commonly reported purchasing cigars in a retail setting.[v] In 2014, 54.4% of high school cigar users and 35.7% of middle school cigar users reported purchasing cigars in a retail setting. A very low proportion of high school (0.9%) and middle school (2.9%) cigar users reported buying cigars over the internet. Additionally, 11.1% of high school cigar users and 28.3% of middle school cigar users reported buying cigars some other place.[w]

Figure 5-5. Sources Where Middle and High School Cigar Users Under Age 18 Purchased Cigars in the Past 30 Days, 2012-2014 IYTS



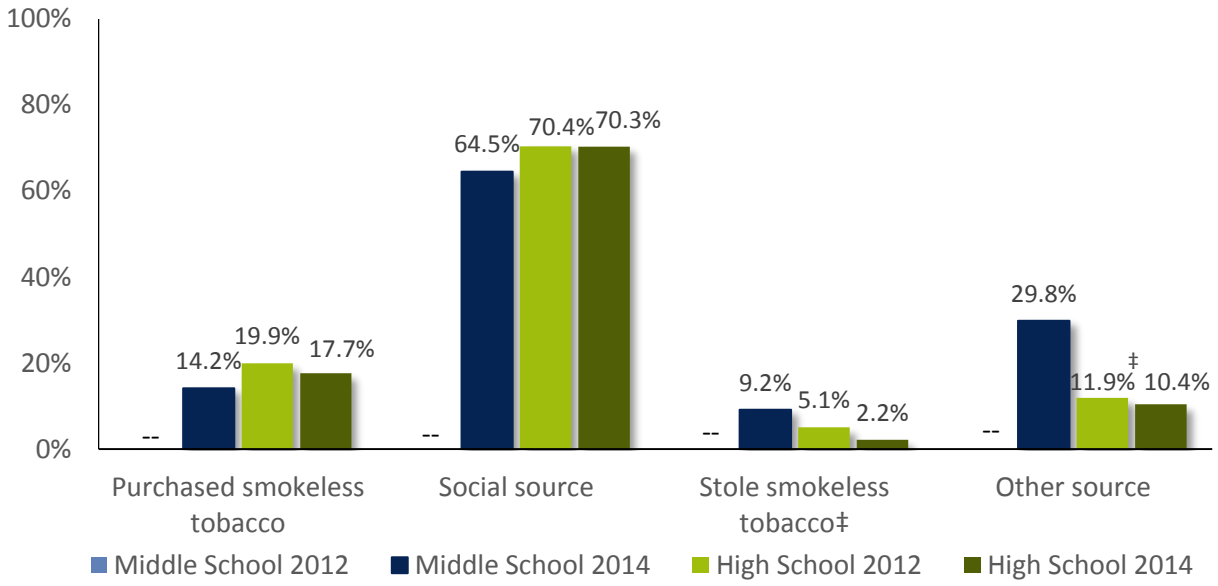
‡Data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

[v] Retail settings include gas stations, convenience stores, grocery stores, drugstores, or vending machines.
[w] Includes students who indicated they purchased cigars through the mail or some other place not listed in the survey.

Sources for Obtaining Smokeless Tobacco

Figure 5-6 shows where students under age 18 who currently use smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) got their own smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days.[x] In 2014, 64.5% of middle school and 70.3% of high school smokeless tobacco users under age 18 reported obtaining smokeless tobacco from a social source, such as having someone else buy it for them, borrowing it, or receiving it from someone else without asking. Among high school students, 17.7% of smokeless tobacco users reported buying smokeless tobacco, 2.2% reported stealing smokeless tobacco (taking it from a store or another person), and 10.4% reported getting smokeless tobacco some other way. Among middle school students, 14.2% of smokeless tobacco users reported buying smokeless tobacco, 9.2% reported stealing it, and 29.8% reported getting smokeless tobacco some other way.

Figure 5-6. Sources Where Middle and High School Smokeless Tobacco Users Under Age 18 Got Their Own Smokeless Tobacco in the Past 30 Days, 2012-2014 IYTS



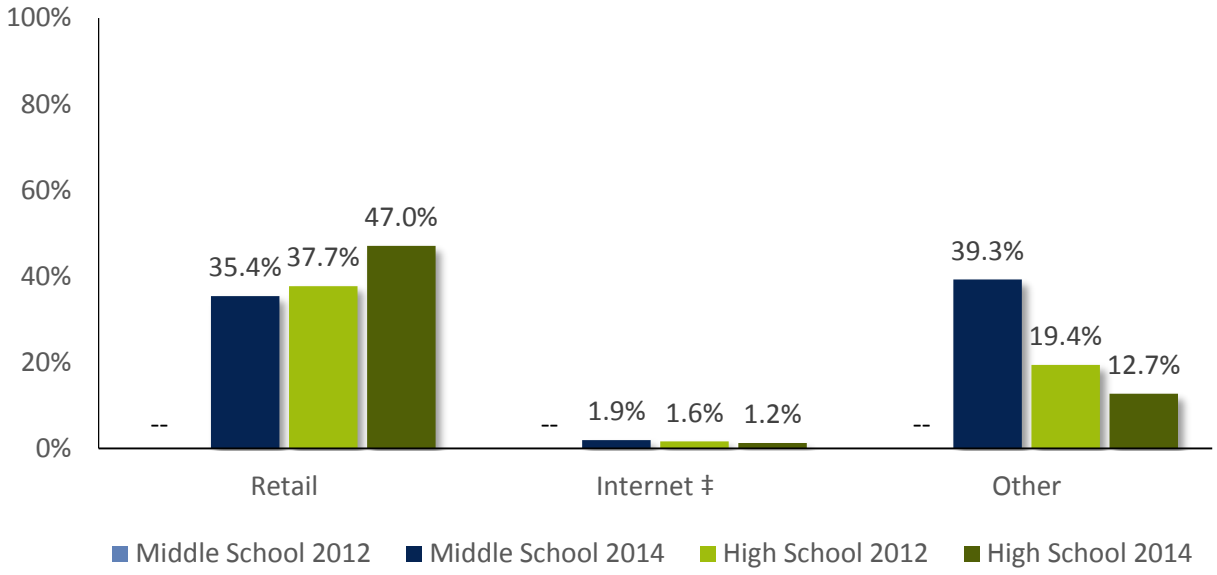
-- Indicates that a reliable estimate is unavailable because the sample size was <50.
‡Data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

[x] In 2014, where students got their smokeless tobacco was assessed using the question "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?" Beginning in 2012, students could select multiple options for this question.

Smokeless Tobacco Purchasing

Figure 5-7 shows where current smokeless tobacco users under age 18 purchased their own smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days. In 2014, 47.0% of high school smokeless tobacco users and 35.4% of middle school smokeless tobacco users under age 18 reported purchasing smokeless tobacco in a retail setting.[y] A very low proportion of high school (1.2%) and middle school (1.9%) smokeless tobacco users reported buying smokeless tobacco over the internet. Additionally, 12.7% of high school and 39.3% of middle school smokeless tobacco users reported buying smokeless tobacco some other place.[z]

Figure 5-7. Sources Where Middle and High School Smokeless Tobacco Users Under Age 18 Purchased Smokeless Tobacco in the Past 30 days, 2012-2014 IYTS



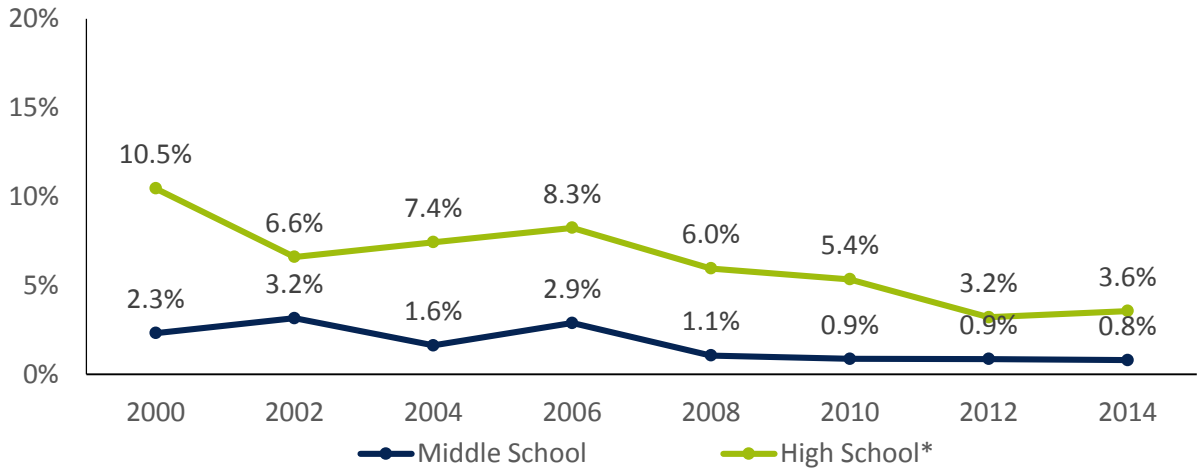
-- Indicates that a reliable estimate is unavailable because the sample size was <50.
‡Data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

[y] Retail settings include gas stations, convenience stores, grocery stores, drugstores, or vending machines.
[z] Includes students who indicated they purchased smokeless tobacco through the mail or some other place not listed in the survey.

Cigarette Use on School Property

Figure 5-8 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who reported using cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days. In 2014, less than 1% of middle school students reported smoking cigarettes on school property, a slight decline from 2.3% in 2000. Among high school students, 3.6% reported smoking cigarettes on school property in 2014, a significant decline from 10.5% in 2000.

Figure 5-8. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on School Property on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 2000-2014 IYTS

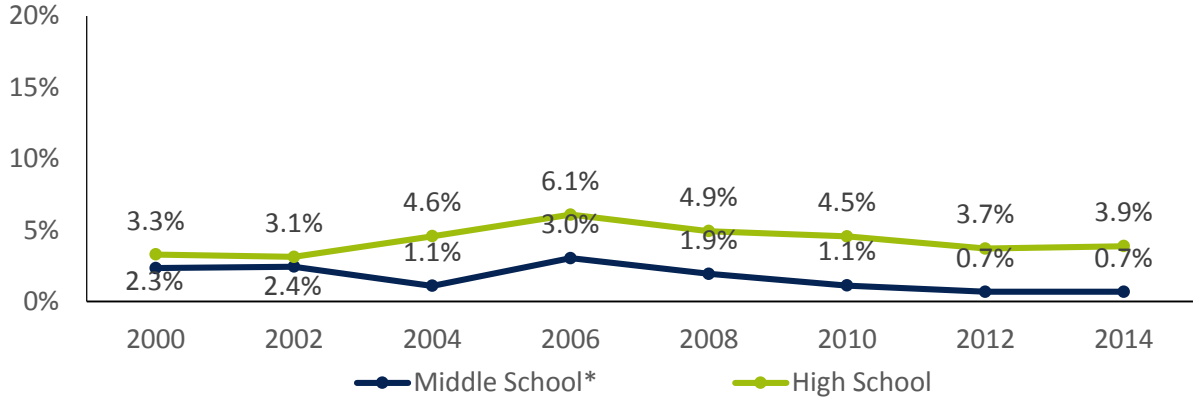


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Smokeless Tobacco Use on School Property

Figure 5-9 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who reported using smokeless tobacco on school property on one or more of the past 30 days. In 2014, less than 1% of middle school students reported using smokeless tobacco on school property, a significant decline from 2.3% in 2000. Among high school students, 3.9% reported using smokeless tobacco on school property in 2014, similar to the percentage who reported use on school property in 2000 (3.3%).

Figure 5-9. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 2000-2014 IYTS



*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.

Summary: Youth Access and Purchasing

In 2014, the primary means of obtaining cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco among Indiana youth under age 18 was through social sources, such as having someone else buy tobacco, borrowing tobacco, or receiving tobacco products from someone else without asking for them. A smaller proportion of students under age 18 reported purchasing tobacco products, stealing tobacco products from a store or another person, or obtaining tobacco some other way.

Although selling tobacco products to youth under age 18 is prohibited in Indiana, 8.9% of middle school smokers and 12.2% of high school smokers under age 18 reported buying cigarettes themselves in 2014. Among current smokers who attempted to purchase cigarettes in the past 30 days, 30.5% of middle school students and 21.1% of high school students under age 18 reported that someone refused to sell them tobacco products because of their age. In addition, 17.2% of middle school and 19.8% of high school cigar users under age 18 reported purchasing cigars, and 14.2% of middle school and 17.7% of high school smokeless tobacco users under age 18 reported purchasing smokeless tobacco. When students purchased cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco, they most commonly reported purchasing these products from retail settings including gas stations, convenience stores, grocery stores, drugstores, or vending machines.

Reducing use of tobacco products on school property may limit some youth exposure and access to tobacco. There has been substantial progress in restricting tobacco on school campuses in Indiana, as about 90% of Indiana public school districts had a tobacco-free campus policy in 2015.[18] In 2014, under 1% of middle school students (17% of current smokers) and under 4% of high school students (27% of current smokers) reported using cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days. Overall, a similar proportion of students reported using smokeless tobacco on school property during the past 30 days, but among tobacco users, students who used smokeless tobacco were more likely to have used smokeless tobacco on school property than students who smoked cigarettes were to have used cigarettes on school property. Less than 1% of middle school students overall (28% of smokeless tobacco users) and nearly 4% of high school students overall (45% of smokeless tobacco users) reported using smokeless tobacco on school property during the past 30 days.

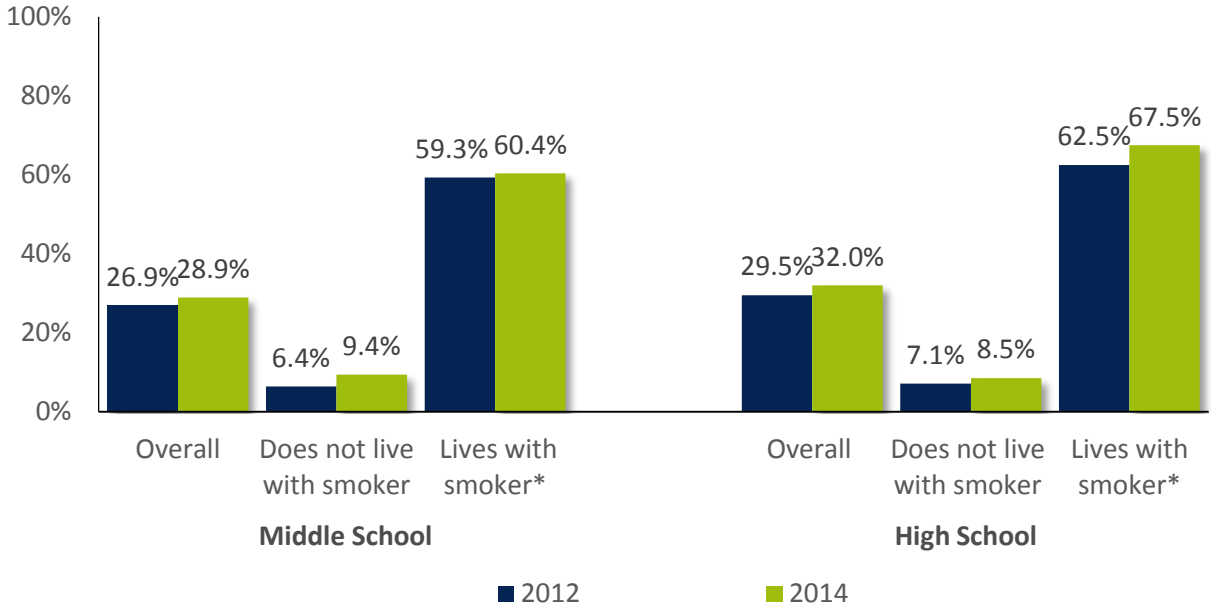
6. Secondhand Smoke Exposure

Breathing secondhand smoke can have serious health consequences, including cancer, respiratory diseases, and cardiovascular diseases. In 2014, the Surgeon General's report on the health consequences of smoking concluded that there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke.[19] In addition to preventing youth tobacco use, preventing youth exposure to secondhand smoke is an important component of protecting the health of Hoosier youth. This section presents trends in youth exposure to secondhand smoke at home, in vehicles, and in public places.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Home

In 2014, 28.9% of middle school students and 32.0% of high school students reported that someone smoked tobacco products in their homes while they were present during the past 7 days.[aa] This was similar to the percentage of students who reported secondhand smoke exposure at home in 2012. Among both middle school and high school students, exposure to secondhand smoke was significantly higher among youth who lived with someone who smoked cigarettes compared with students who did not live with someone who smoked cigarettes. Over 6 in 10 youth who lived with smokers reported secondhand smoke exposure at home in 2014, compared with fewer than 1 in 10 youth who did not live with smokers.

Figure 6-1. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in the Home During the Past 7 Days, 2012-2014 IYTS



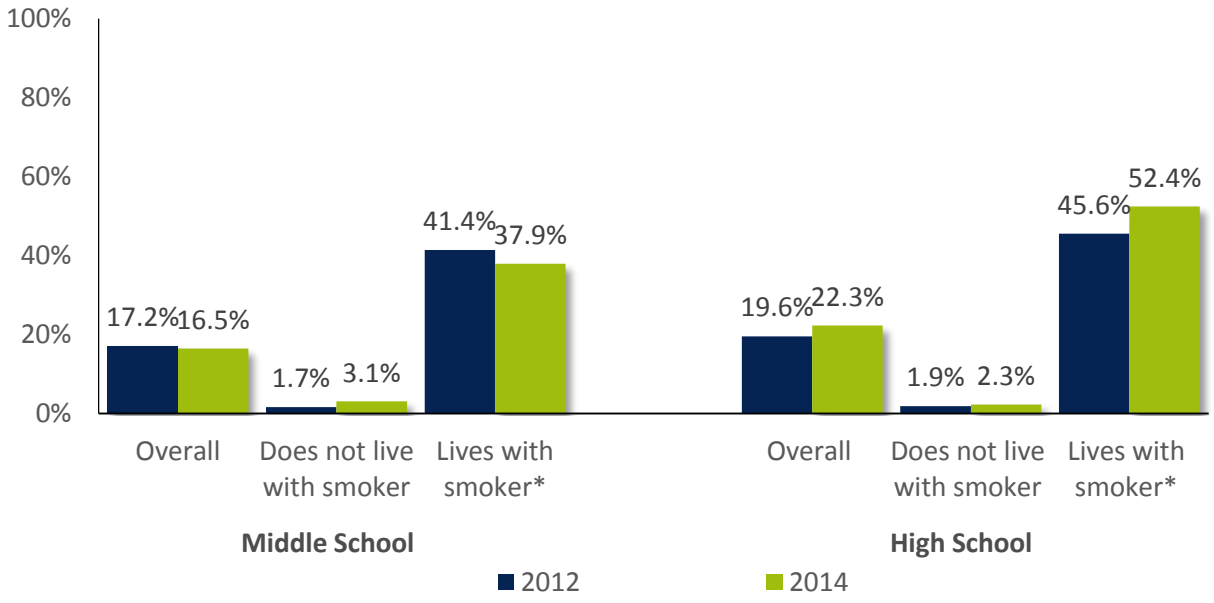
*Significantly higher than among students who did not live with smokers in 2012 and 2014.

[aa] Data on secondhand smoke exposure in the home was first collected in 2012. Prior to 2012, the IYTS assessed secondhand smoke exposure in the same room rather than in the home.

Frequent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Home

Youth more frequently exposed to secondhand smoke may be at higher risk of health problems related to secondhand smoke. Figure 6-2 shows the proportion of middle school and high school students exposed to secondhand smoke in the home on all seven of the past seven days. In 2014, 16.5% of middle school students and 22.3% of high school students overall were exposed to secondhand smoke at home all seven days, similar to rates of frequent secondhand smoke exposure in 2012. A significantly higher percentage of youth who lived with someone who smoked cigarettes were exposed to secondhand smoke on all seven of the past seven days compared with youth who did not live with a smoker.

Figure 6-2. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in the Home on All 7 of the Past 7 Days, 2012-2014 IYTS



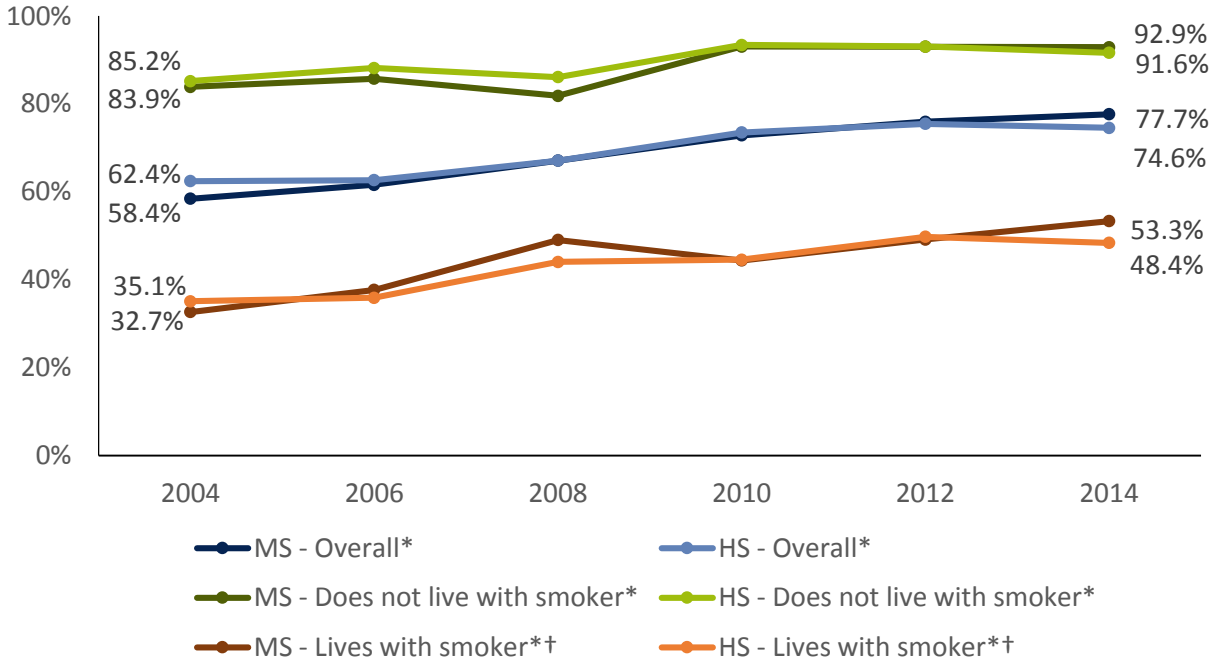
*Significantly higher than among students who did not live with smokers in 2012 and 2014.

Rules about Smoking in the Home

Figure 6-3 shows the percentage of students who report that smoking is never allowed inside their home (excluding outdoor spaces such as decks, garages, or porches). Between 2004 and 2014, the overall percentage of students who reported that smoking is never allowed in their home increased significantly among both middle school students (from 58.4% to 77.7%) and high school students (from 62.4% to 74.6%).

The percentage of students who report that smoking is never allowed in their home has been consistently lower among students who live with someone who smokes than students who do not live with a smoker. However, the prevalence of smoke-free homes has increased among both groups. Among students who lived with someone who smoked cigarettes, the percentage who reported that smoking was never allowed in the home increased significantly from 32.7% to 53.3% among middle school students and from 35.1% to 48.4% among high school students between 2004 and 2014. Among students who did not live with a smoker, the percentage of students who reported that smoking is never allowed at home rose significantly from 83.9% to 92.9% among middle school students and from 85.2% to 91.6% among high school students.

Figure 6-3. Percentage of Middle School (MS) and High School (HS) Students Who Report that Smoking is Never Allowed Inside Their Home, 2004-2014 IYTS



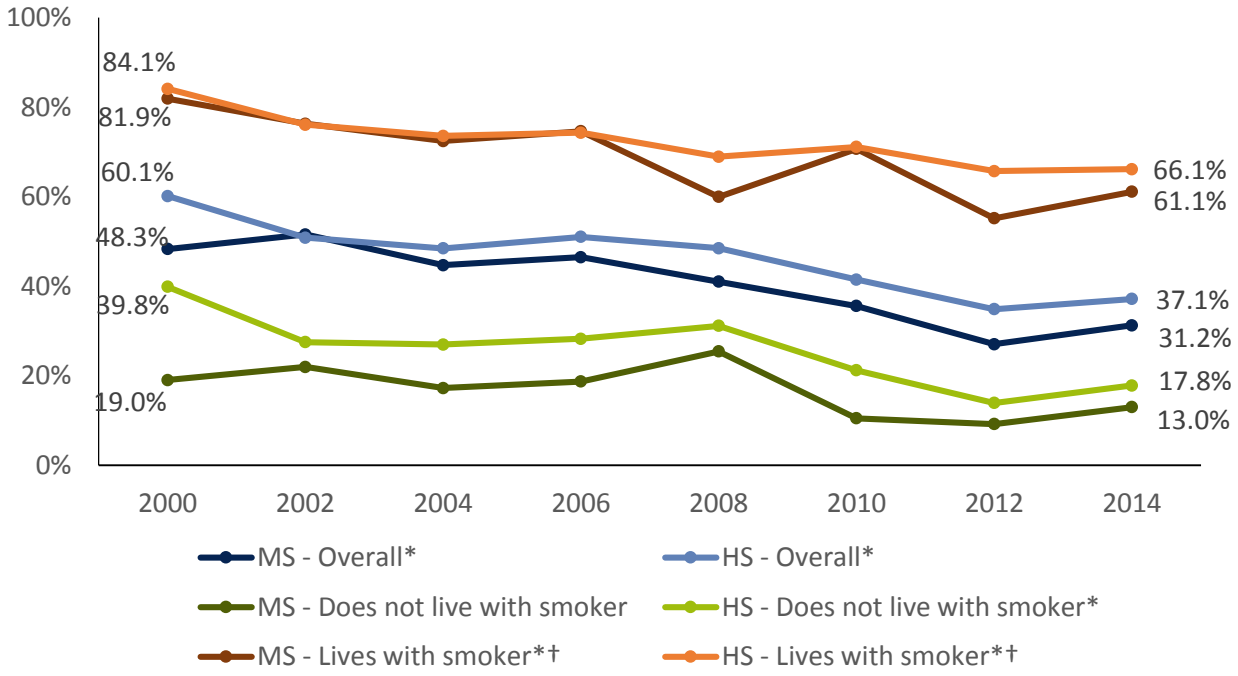
*Statistically significant difference between 2004 and 2014.
†Significantly lower than among students who did not live with a smoker.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Vehicle

In addition to their homes, students may be exposed to secondhand smoke in private vehicles. Figure 6-4 shows the percentage of youth who were exposed to secondhand smoke in a vehicle on one or more of the past seven days. Between 2000 and 2014, the overall percentage of youth exposed to secondhand smoke in a vehicle declined significantly from 48.3% to 31.2% among middle school students and from 60.1% to 37.1% among high school students.

Between 2000 and 2014, students who lived with smokers were consistently more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke in a vehicle than students who did not live with smokers. Although secondhand smoke exposure in vehicles during the past 7 days has declined significantly among students who lived with smokers between 2000 and 2014, in 2014 the majority of middle school (61.1%) and high school (66.1%) students who lived with smokers were exposed to secondhand smoke in a vehicle. Among youth who did not live with smokers, 13.0% of middle school students and 17.8% of high school students reported exposure to secondhand smoke in a vehicle.

Figure 6-4. Percentage of Middle School (MS) and High School (HS) Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in a Vehicle During the Past 7 Days, 2000-2014 IYTS



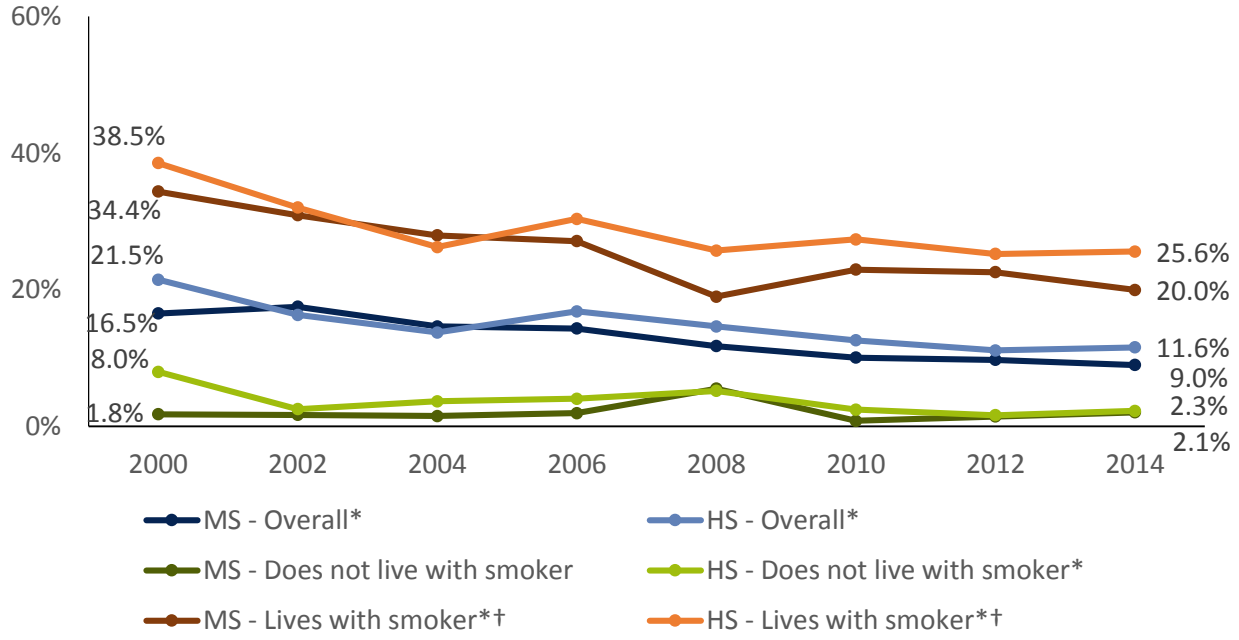
*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly higher than among students who did not live with a smoker in 2014.

Frequent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Vehicle

Figure 6-5 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who reported riding in a car where someone was smoking a tobacco product on all seven of the past seven days. The overall percentage of youth exposed to secondhand smoke in a vehicle on all seven days declined significantly between 2000 and 2014 among both middle school students (from 16.5% to 9.0%) and high school students (from 21.5% to 11.6%).

Between 2000 and 2014, students who lived with smokers were consistently more likely report frequent exposure to secondhand smoke in a vehicle than students who did not live with smokers. However, frequent secondhand smoke exposure in vehicles declined significantly among students who lived with smokers between 2000 and 2014 among both middle school students (from 34.4% to 20.0%) and high school students (from 38.5% to 25.6%).

Figure 6-5. Percentage of Middle School (MS) and High School (HS) Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in a Vehicle on All 7 of the Past 7 Days, 2000-2014 IYTS



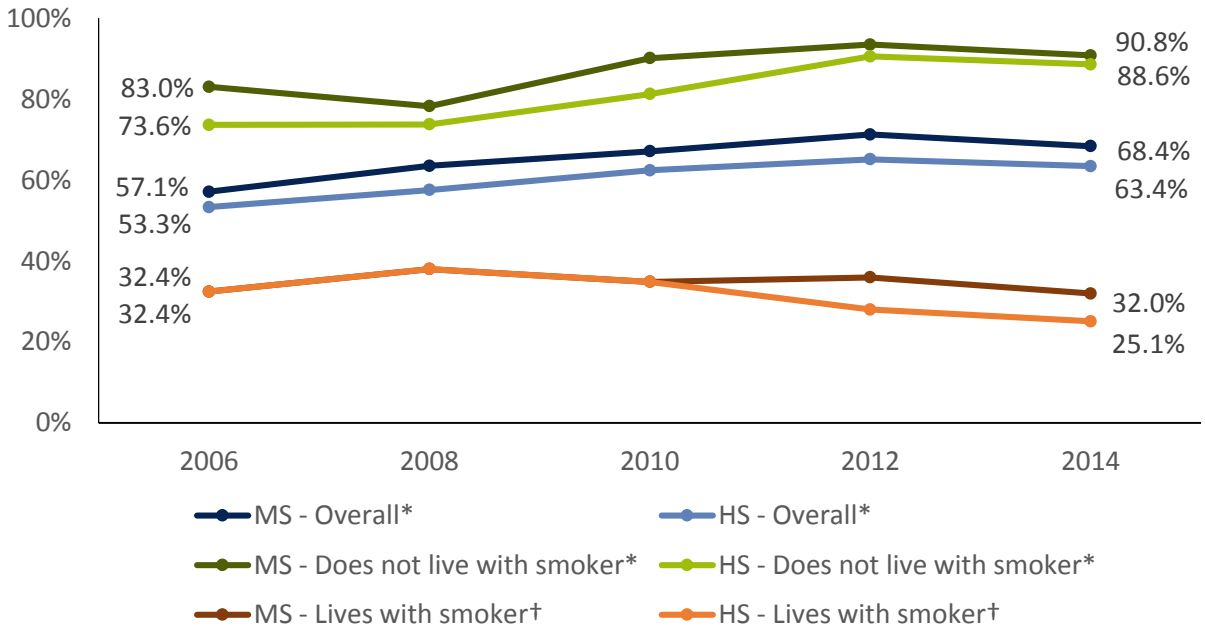
*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly higher than among students who did not live with a smoker in 2014.

Rules about Smoking in Vehicles

Not allowing smoking in vehicles can reduce youth exposure to secondhand smoke. Figure 6-6 shows the percentage of students who report that smoking is never allowed inside vehicles that they or their families own or lease. Between 2006 and 2014, the percentage of students who reported that smoking is never allowed in vehicles increased significantly among both middle school students (from 57.1% to 68.4%) and high school students (from 53.3% to 63.4%) overall.

Between 2006 and 2014, the percentage of students who report that smoking is never allowed in vehicles was consistently lower among students who lived with smokers than students who did not live with smokers. Among students who did not live with a smoker, the percentage who reported that smoking in vehicles is never allowed increased significantly from 83.0% to 90.8% among middle school students and from 73.6% to 88.6% among high school students between 2006 and 2014. In contrast, the proportion of students who lived with smokers and reported that smoking is never allowed in family vehicles remained relatively unchanged. In 2014, only 32.0% of middle school students and 25.1% of high school students who lived with smokers reported that smoking was never allowed in vehicles.

Figure 6-6. Percentage of Middle School (MS) and High School (HS) Students Who Report that Smoking is Never Allowed Inside Vehicles They or Their Families Own/Lease, 2006-2014 IYTS



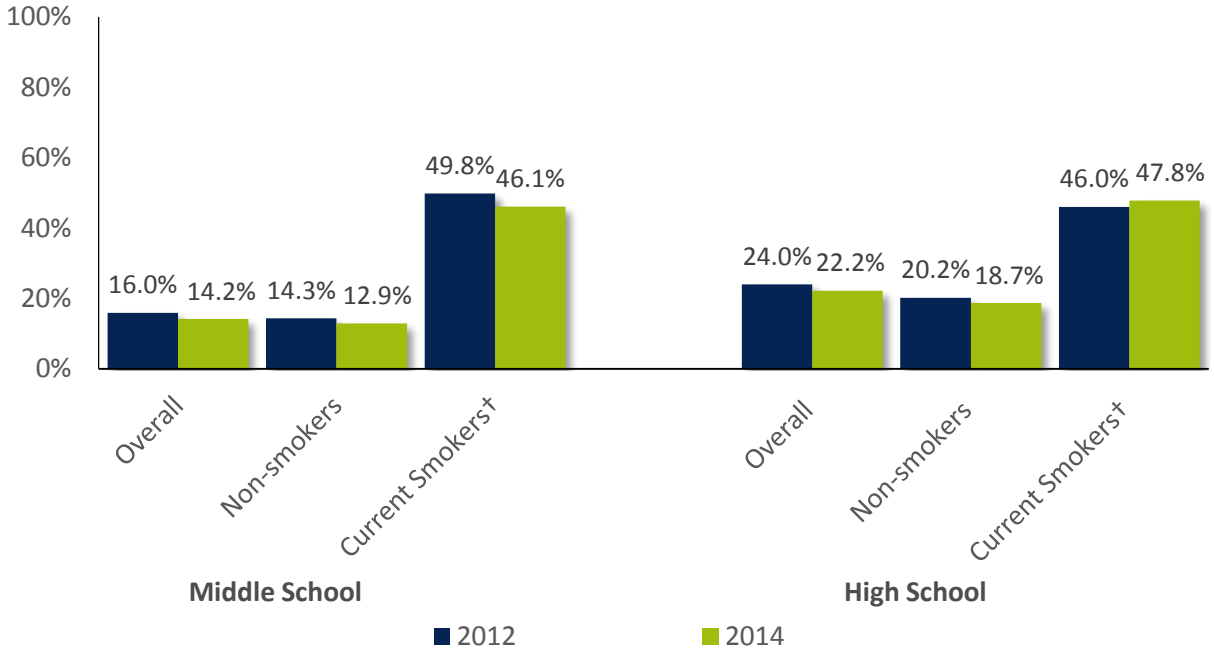
*Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2014.
†Significantly lower than among students who did not live with a smoker in 2014.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure at School

About 90% of public school districts in Indiana have a tobacco-free policy; however, some Indiana youth still report exposure to secondhand smoke at school. Figure 6-7 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who reported breathing smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product at school (including school buildings, grounds, and parking lots) on one or more of the past seven days. In 2014, 14.2% of middle school students and 22.2% of high school students overall reported secondhand smoke exposure at school. This was similar to the prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure at school in 2012.

In both 2012 and 2014, secondhand smoke exposure at school was significantly higher among current smokers than non-smokers. In 2014, 46.1% of middle school smokers and 47.8% of high school smokers reported being exposed to secondhand smoke at school during the past seven days, compared with 12.9% of middle school and 18.7% of high school nonsmokers.

Figure 6-7. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in School Buildings, Grounds, or Parking Lots during the Past 7 Days, 2012-2014 IYTS



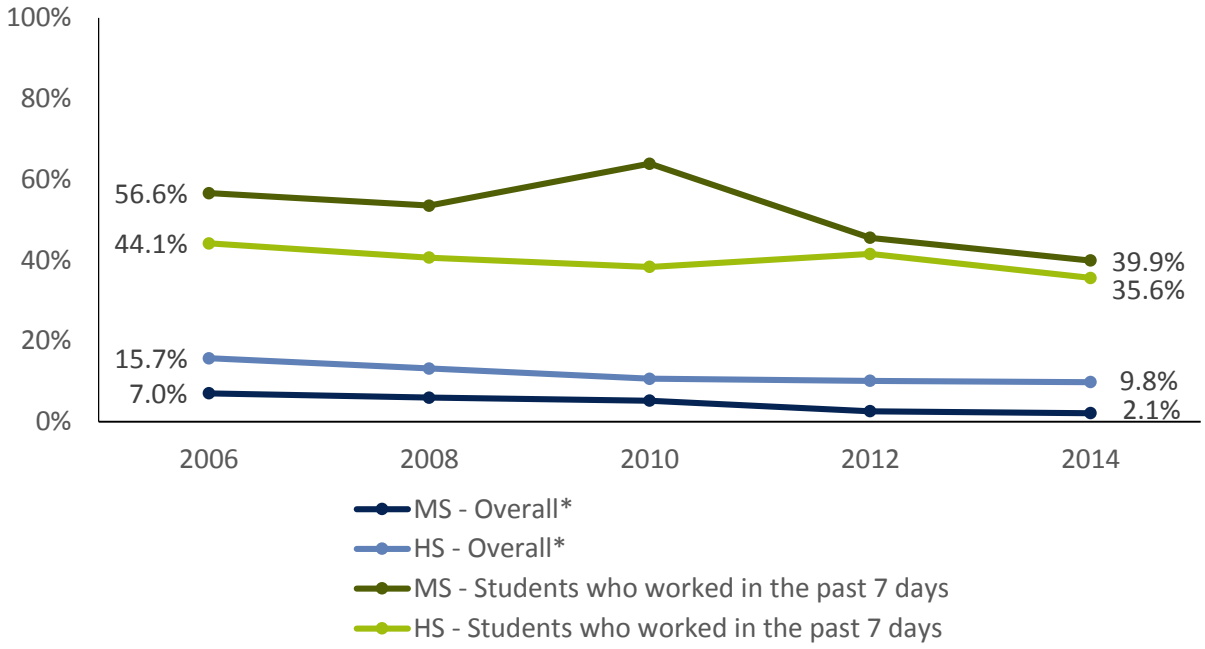
†Significantly higher among current smokers than non-smokers in 2012 and 2014.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Work

In 2012, Indiana passed a statewide smoke-free air law that prohibited smoking in restaurants and most workplaces; however, some youth continue to report exposure to secondhand smoke at the workplace.[bb]

Overall, 2.1% of middle school students and 9.8% of high school students reported exposure to secondhand smoke at work on one or more of the past seven days in 2014, a significant decline from 7.0% of middle school students and 15.7% of high school students in 2006. Among students who worked in the past seven days, however, 35.6% of middle school and 39.9% of high school students reported being exposed to secondhand smoke at work on one or more days. This was somewhat lower than the prevalence secondhand smoke exposure among middle school (44.1%) and high school (56.6%) students who worked in 2006.

Figure 6-8. Percentage of Middle School (MS) and High School (HS) Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work on One or More of the Past 7 Days, 2006-2014 IYTS



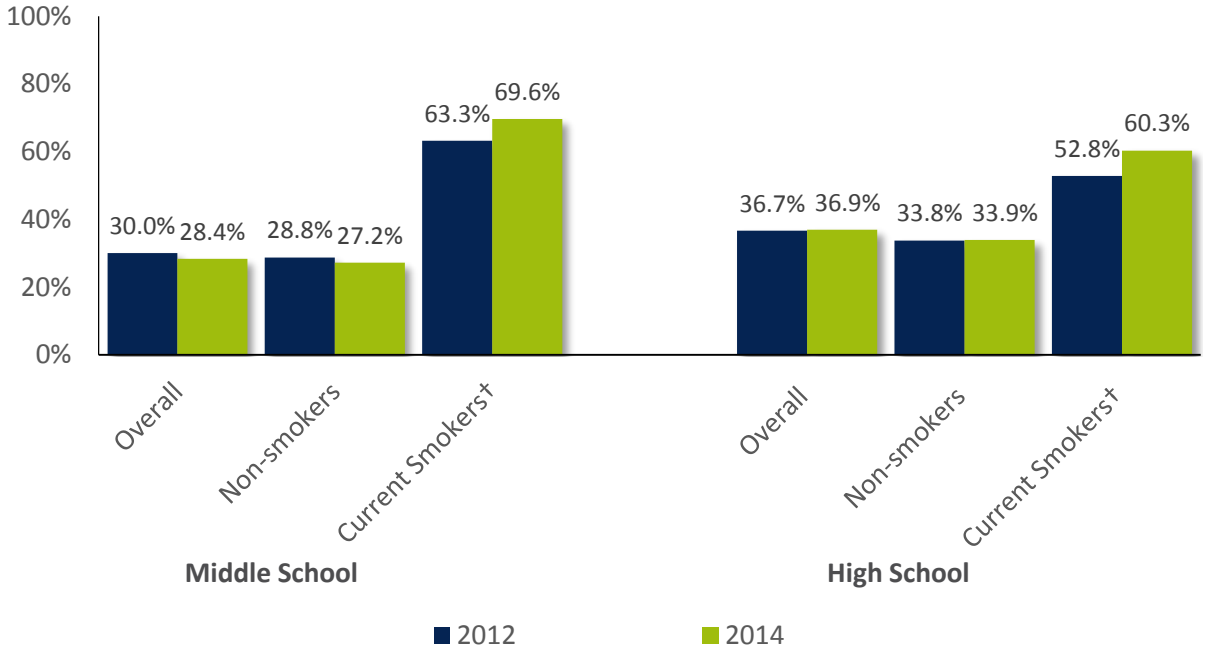
*Statistically significant decline between 2000 and 2014.

[bb] On the IYTS, secondhand smoke exposure at work is assessed using the question "During the past 7 days, on how many days did you breathe smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in the place where you work?" Because the question does not explicitly ask about smoking in indoor workplaces, students' reported secondhand smoke exposure may reflect exposure either indoors or outdoors at work, including outdoor areas that are not covered by Indiana's smoke-free indoor air law.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Public Places

Figure 6-9 presents the proportion of youth who were exposed to secondhand smoke in an indoor or outdoor public place on one or more of the past seven days.[cc] In 2014, 28.4% of middle school students and 36.9% of high school students reported being exposed to secondhand smoke in a public place. This was similar to the percentage of students who reported secondhand smoke exposure in public places in 2012. In 2014, exposure to secondhand smoke in public places was higher among middle school (69.6%) and high school (60.3%) students who currently smoked compared with middle school (27.2%) and high school (33.9%) students who did not smoke.

Figure 6-9. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in Indoor or Outdoor Public Places during the Past 7 Days, 2012-2014 IYTS



†Significantly higher among current smokers than non-smokers in 2012 and 2014.

[cc] Secondhand smoke exposure in public places was assessed using the question, "During the past 7 days, on how many days did you breathe the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in an indoor or outdoor public place? Examples of indoor public places are school buildings, stores, restaurants, and sports arenas. Examples of outdoor public places are school grounds, parking lots, stadiums, and parks."

Summary: Secondhand Smoke Exposure

Secondhand smoke exposure among Indiana youth has declined substantially in recent years. Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of youth exposed to secondhand smoke from someone who was smoking in the same room dropped from nearly 60% to 45% among middle school students and from 75% to 54% among high school students. In 2014, the proportion of youth exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes was lower still, with about 29% of middle school students and 32% of high school students reporting secondhand smoke exposure at home.[dd] In addition, exposure to secondhand smoke in a vehicle dropped significantly between 2000 and 2014, from 48% to 31% among middle school students and from 60% to 37% among high school students.

As in prior years, secondhand smoke exposure at home or in vehicles was far higher among students who lived with someone who smokes than those who did not. In 2014, over 6 in 10 middle and high school students who lived with smokers reported exposure to secondhand smoke at home and in vehicles during the past seven days. Students who lived with smokers were also more likely to report secondhand smoke exposure every day during the past week than students who did not live with smokers.

Some encouraging trends in protecting youth from secondhand smoke are the increases in the proportion of students who report that smoking is never allowed at home or in family vehicles. Between 2004 and 2014, the proportion of students living in homes where smoking was not allowed increased significantly to over 70% among middle and high school students. The proportion of students who reported that smoking is never allowed in vehicles also increased significantly to over 60% among middle and high school students. Although students who lived with a smoker were less likely to report having smoke-free homes or vehicles than students who did not live with smokers, the proportion of students who lived with smokers who reported living in a smoke-free home increased significantly between 2004 and 2014.

Despite increased protections from secondhand smoke through Indiana's smoke-free air law implemented in 2012, some Hoosier youth also continue to be exposed to secondhand smoke in public places. In 2014, nearly 30% of middle school students and over 35% of high school students reported being exposed to secondhand smoke in an indoor or outdoor public place in the past seven days. Additionally, over 35% of middle and high school students who worked in the past seven days reported secondhand smoke exposure at work. A lower proportion of middle school (14%) and high school (22%) students reported exposure to secondhand smoke at school, including in school buildings, grounds, and parking lots, during the past seven days.

[dd] Beginning in 2012, the IYTS questions assessing secondhand smoke exposure were changed to ask specifically about secondhand smoke exposure at home rather than in the same room. Because the IYTS prior to 2012 asked about secondhand smoke exposure in the same room but did not explicitly ask whether the room was in the student's home, these measures are not directly comparable between 2000-2010 and 2012-2014.

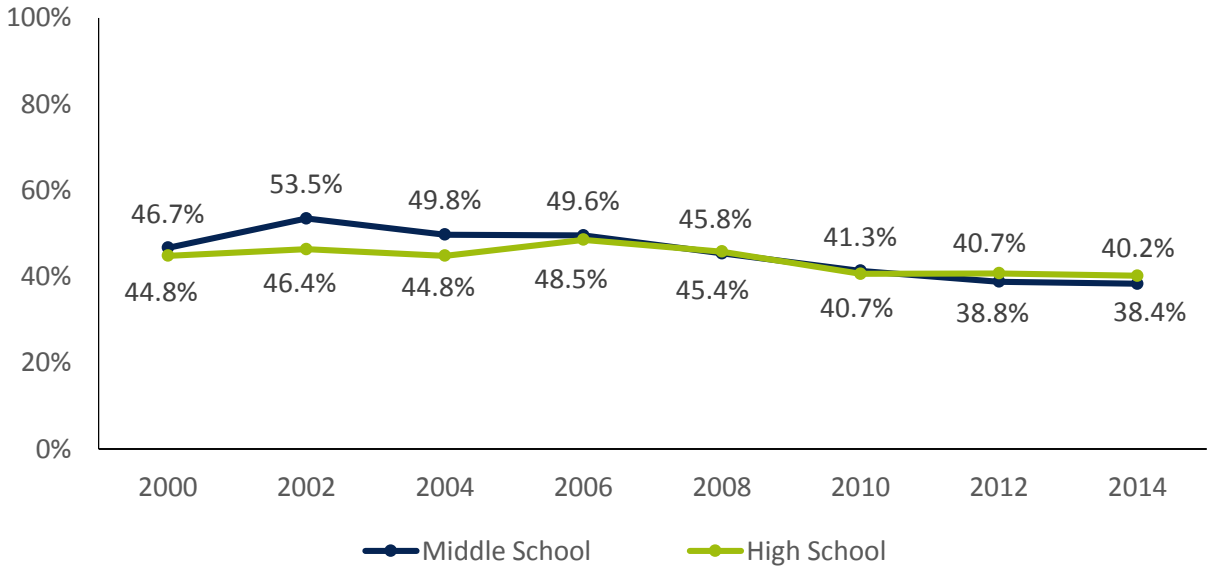
7. Social Influences Related to Tobacco Use

The 2012 Surgeon General's report on preventing youth tobacco use concluded that youth are particularly susceptible to social and environmental influences that prompt tobacco use and that there is a causal relationship between peer social influences and smoking behaviors among youth. [20] This section presents trends on social influences related to youth tobacco use, including household tobacco use, peer tobacco use, perceived peer smoking prevalence, and parental advice and in-school education about tobacco.

Percentage of Students Who Live with Someone Who Smokes Cigarettes

In 2014, 38.4% of middle school students and 40.2% of high school students reported living with someone who smoked cigarettes. This was a slight decline from 2000, when 46.7% of middle school students and 44.8% of high school students reported living with someone who smoked cigarettes.

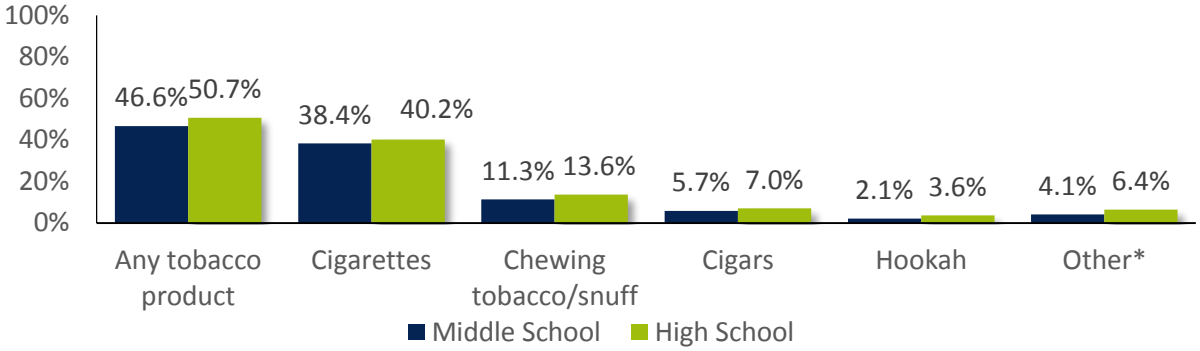
Figure 7-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Live with Someone Who Smokes Cigarettes, 2000-2014 IYTS



Percentage of Students Who Live With Someone Who Uses Tobacco

In addition to cigarettes, the 2014 IYTS assessed whether students lived with someone who used other tobacco products. In 2014, 46.6% of middle school students and 50.7% of high school students reported living with someone who used any tobacco product.[ee] Students most commonly reported living with someone who smoked cigarettes (38.4% of middle school students and 40.2% of high school students), followed by chewing tobacco/snuff (11.3% of middle school students and 13.6% of high school students), and cigars (5.7% of middle school students and 7.0% of high school students). Additionally, 2.1% of middle school students and 3.6% of high school students reported household use of hookah, and 4.1% of middle school students and 6.4% of high school students reported household use of other tobacco products.

Figure 7-2. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Live With Someone Who Uses Any Tobacco Product, 2014 IYTS

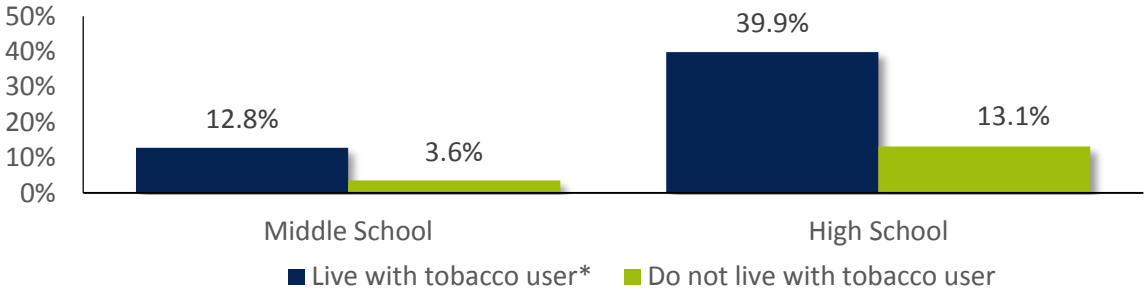


*Includes pipe, bidis, kreteks, snus, or any other form of tobacco.

Current Tobacco Use among Youth by Household Tobacco Use

Students who live with someone who uses tobacco are more likely to report current tobacco use themselves. In 2014, 12.8% of middle school students who lived with tobacco users reported currently using one or more tobacco products compared with 3.6% of students who did not live with a tobacco user. Additionally, 39.9% of high school students who lived with a tobacco user reported currently using one or more tobacco products compared with 13.1% of students who did not live with a tobacco user.

Figure 7-3. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Use Tobacco, by Household Tobacco Use, 2014 IYTS



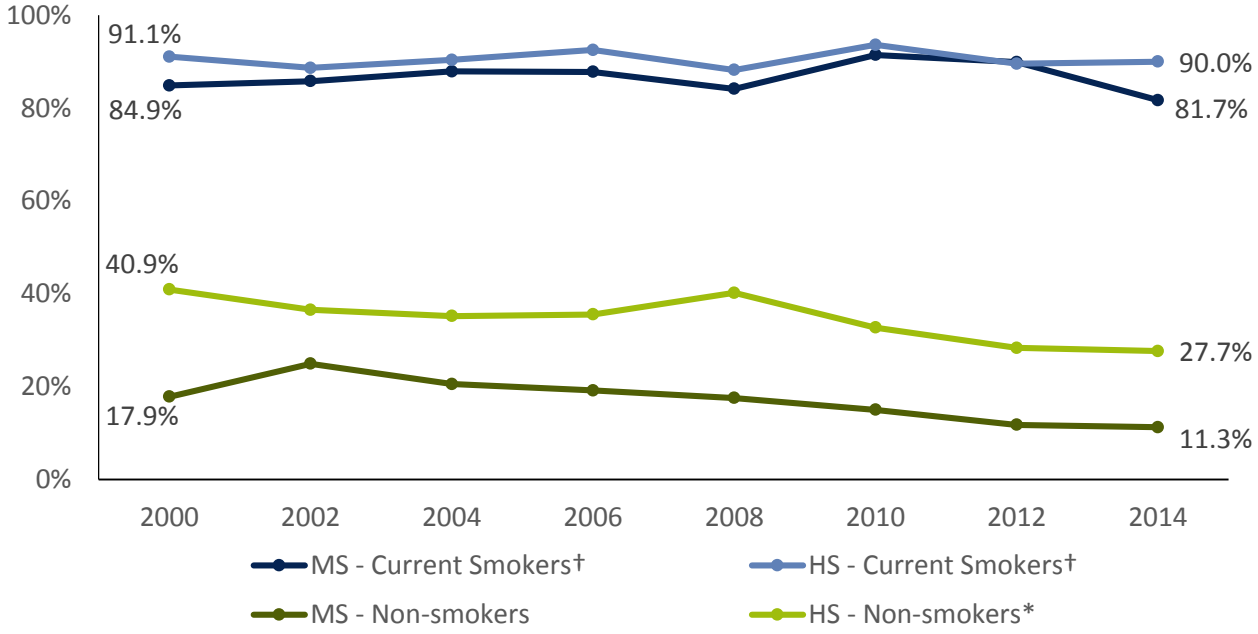
*Significantly higher than students who do not live with a tobacco user among middle and high school students.

[ee] Includes cigarettes, chewing tobacco/snuff, cigars, hookah/waterpipe, or other tobacco products (including pipe, snus, bidis, kreteks, and "any other form of tobacco"). Students could select more than one response. The response options did not specifically include household use of e-cigarettes.

Peer Cigarette Smoking

Having friends who smoke cigarettes may influence youth to smoke cigarettes.[21] Figure 7-4 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who reported that at least one of their four closest friends smoked cigarettes. Between 2000 and 2014, the percentage of students who have at least one friend who smoked cigarettes has consistently been far higher among current smokers than non-smokers. In 2014, the majority of current smokers in both middle school (81.7%) and high school (90.0%) reported having at least one friend who smoked cigarettes. This proportion remained relatively unchanged between 2000 and 2014. In contrast, the percentage of non-smokers with at least one friend who smoked cigarettes has declined. Only 11.3% of middle school non-smokers and 27.7% of high school non-smokers reported having at least one friend who smoked cigarettes in 2014, compared with 17.9% of middle school non-smokers and 40.9% of high school non-smokers in 2000.

Figure 7-4. Percentage of Middle School (MS) and High School (HS) Students Who Have At Least One Friend Who Smokes Cigarettes, 2000-2014 IYTS

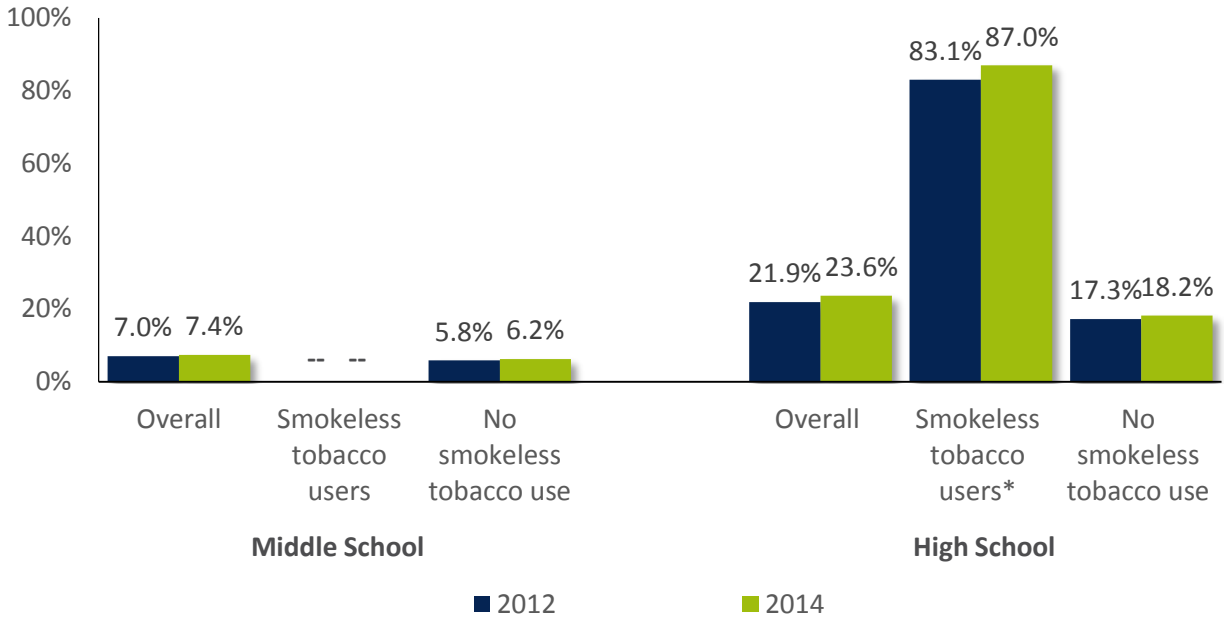


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly higher among current smokers than non-smokers in 2014.

Peer Smokeless Tobacco Use

Figure 7-5 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who report that at least one of their four closest friends used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip). In 2014, 7.4% of middle school students and 23.6% of high school students reported having at least one friend who used smokeless tobacco. Among high school students, this proportion was far higher among students who used smokeless tobacco (87.0%) than students who did not use smokeless tobacco (18.2%). The percentage of students who reported having at least one friend who used smokeless tobacco was similar in 2012 and 2014 among both middle and high school students.

Figure 7-5. Percentage of Middle School (MS) and High School (HS) Students Who Have at Least One Close Friend Who Uses Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip, 2012-2014 IYTS

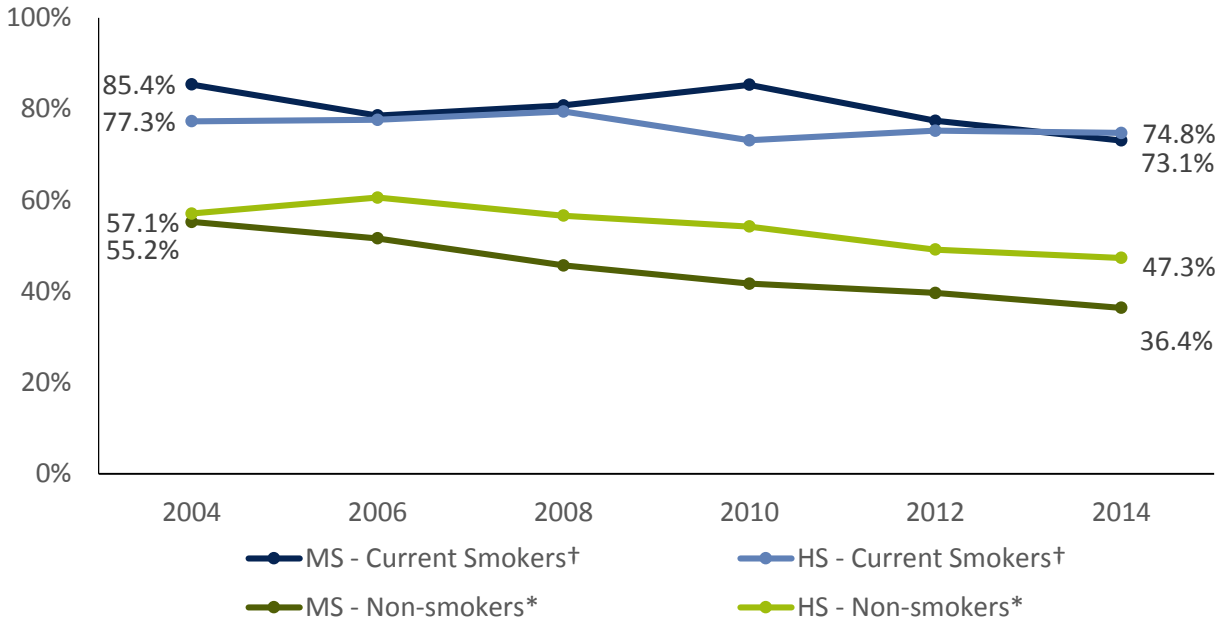


*Significantly higher among current smokeless tobacco users than students who did not use smokeless tobacco in 2012 and 2014.
-- Indicates reliable estimates are unavailable because the sample size was less than 50.

Perceived Peer Smoking Prevalence

Figure 7-6 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who believe a high proportion of their peers smoke cigarettes.[ff] Between 2000 and 2014, middle school and high school smokers were consistently more likely than non-smokers to report believing that a high proportion of their peers smoked cigarettes. In 2014, 73.1% of middle school smokers and 74.8% of high school smokers believed that a high proportion of their peers smoked cigarettes compared with 36.4% of middle school non-smokers and 47.3% of high school non-smokers. Furthermore, the percentage of non-smokers who reported a high perceived prevalence of peer smoking declined significantly among both middle and high school non-smokers between 2000 and 2014, while there was only a slight decline among current smokers.

Figure 7-6. Percentage of Middle School (MS) and High School (HS) Students Who Believe a High Proportion of their Peers Smoke Cigarettes, 2004-2014 IYTS



*Statistically significant difference between 2004 and 2014.
†Significantly higher among current smokers than non-smokers in 2014.

[ff] For high school students, high perceived peer cigarette use is defined as believing that 30 or more of every 100 students in their grade level smoke cigarettes. For middle school students, high perceived peer cigarette use is defined as believing that 20 or more of every 100 students in their grade level smoke cigarettes.

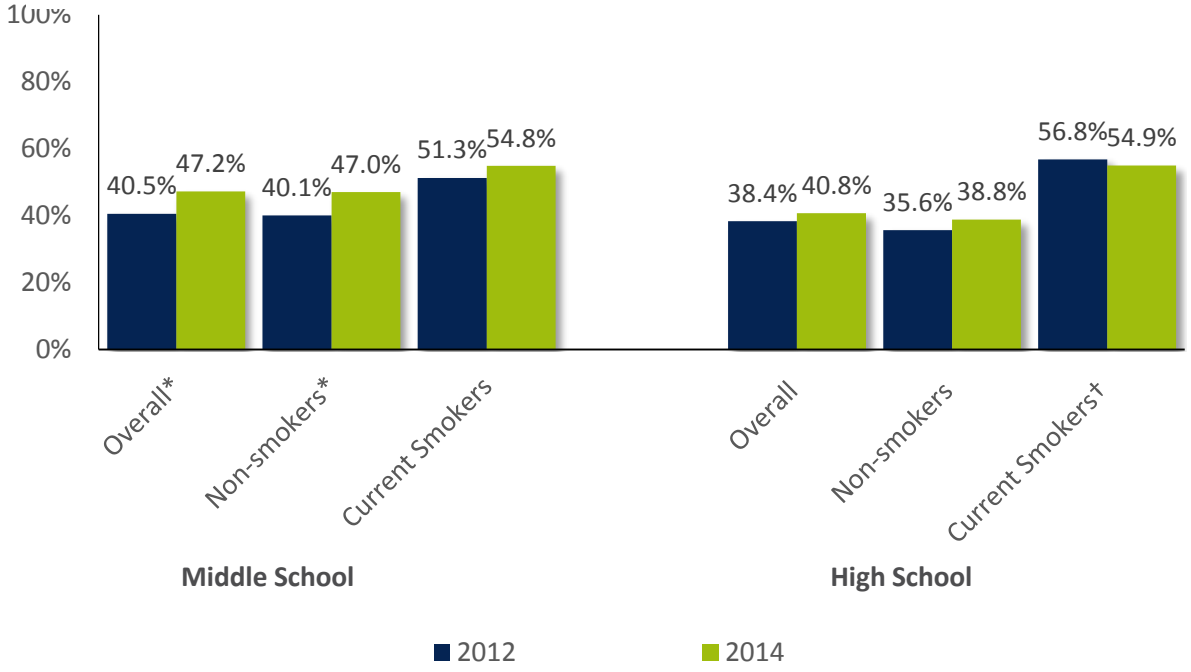
Parental Discussions about Tobacco Use

Having a parent or guardian talk about not using tobacco products may be a protective influence to prevent youth tobacco use. Figure 7-7 shows the percentage of students who reported that their parents or guardians talked with them during the past 12 months about not using any type of tobacco product.

Among middle school students, the overall percentage of students whose parents talked with them about not using tobacco increased significantly from 40.5% in 2012 to 47.2% in 2014. This percentage also increased significantly among non-smokers from 40.1% to 47.0% and rose slightly among current smokers from 51.3% to 54.8%.

Among high school students in 2014, 40.8% of students overall, 38.8% of non-smokers and 54.9% of current smokers reported that their parents had talked to them about not using tobacco, similar to the proportion of students who reported their parents talked to them about not using tobacco in 2012. In both 2012 and 2014, the percentage of current smokers whose parents had talked to them about not using tobacco was significantly higher than among non-smokers.

Figure 7-7. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Whose Parents Ever Talked with Them during the Past 12 Months About Not Using Any Tobacco Product, 2012-2014 IYTS

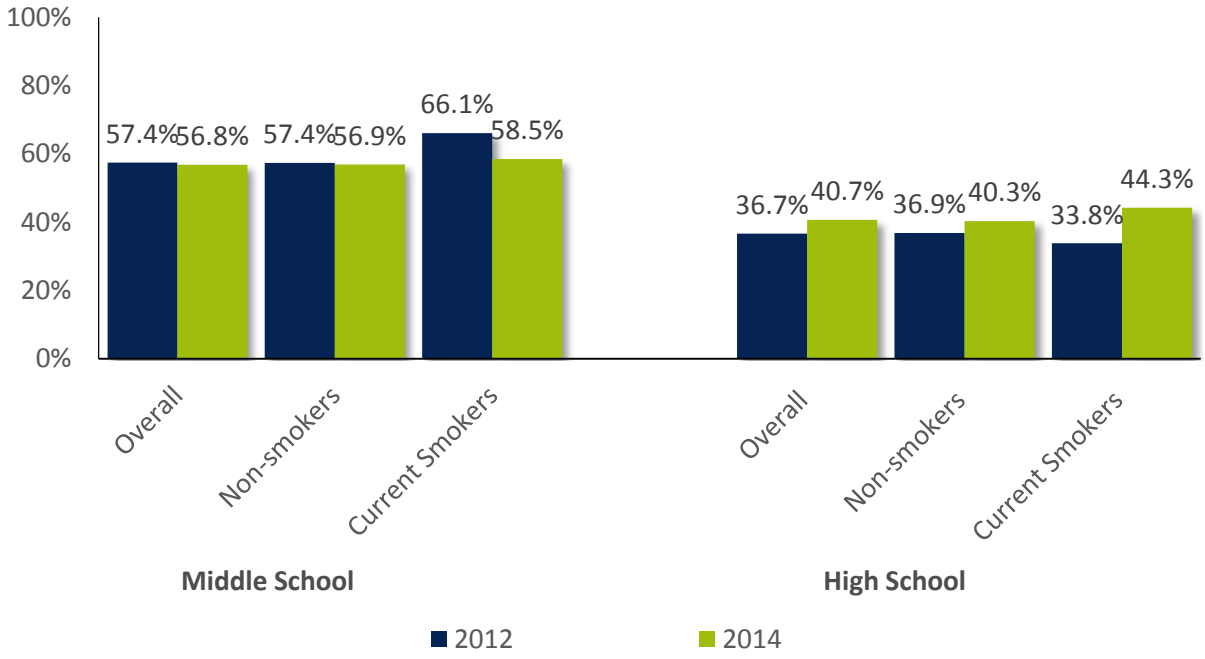


*Statistically significant change between 2012 and 2014.
†Significantly higher among current smokers than non-smokers in 2012 and 2014.

Education about Tobacco in Schools

Figure 7-8 shows the percentage of students who were taught in any of their classes during the current school year about why they should not use tobacco products. In 2014, a higher proportion of middle school students (56.8%) than high school students (40.7%) overall reported being taught about why they should not use tobacco products. This was similar to the proportion who reported being taught about tobacco in school in 2012. Additionally, the proportion of students who reported being taught about tobacco in school was comparable among smokers and non-smokers.

Figure 7-8. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Were Taught in School during the Current School Year about Why They Should Not Use Tobacco, 2012-2014 IYTS



Summary: Social Influences Related to Tobacco Use

Although use of many tobacco products is declining among Indiana youth, some Hoosier youth continue to be exposed to social influences that may make them more likely to start or continue using tobacco. In 2014, approximately half of middle and high school youth reported living with someone who used tobacco products of any kind. Additionally, students who lived with someone who used tobacco products were significantly more likely than students who did not live with a tobacco user to report currently using tobacco themselves.

Peer tobacco use also plays a role in youth tobacco use behaviors.[22] In 2014, the majority of current smokers in middle school (82%) and high school (90%) reported having at least one close friend who smoked cigarettes, compared with fewer than 15% of non-smokers. Similarly, close to 90% of high school students who used smokeless tobacco reported having at least once close friend who also used smokeless tobacco, compared with fewer than 20% of students who did not use smokeless tobacco. Furthermore, students who smoked reported a higher perceived prevalence of peer smoking. While the percentage of non-smokers who report a high perceived prevalence of peer cigarette use has declined significantly over the past 10 years, the percentage of current smokers who report a high perceived prevalence of peer smoking has remained relatively unchanged.

Talking about tobacco use with parents and learning about the dangers of tobacco use in a school setting may serve as positive social influences to prevent youth tobacco use. In 2014, close to half (47%) of middle school students and over 40% of high school students reported that a parent or guardian talked with them during the past 12 months about not using tobacco. In addition, over half (57%) of middle school students and just over 40% of high school students reported learning in school during the current school year about why they should not use tobacco.

8. Tobacco Marketing

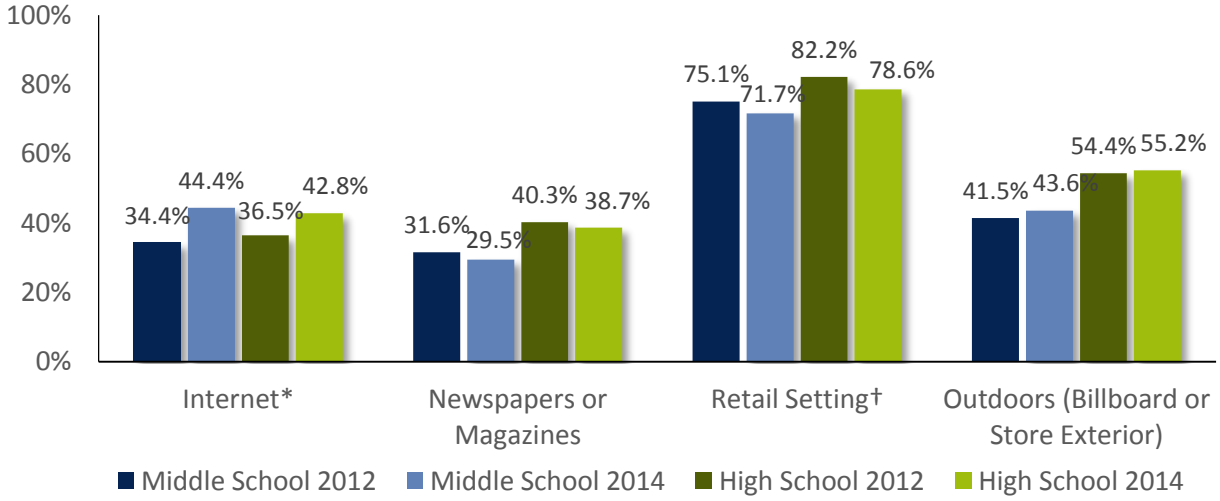
In 2012, the Surgeon General's report on preventing youth tobacco use concluded that there is a causal relationship between tobacco company advertising and youth tobacco use.[23] This section presents data on youth exposure to tobacco advertising, receptivity to tobacco advertising, and youth perceptions of tobacco companies.

Exposure to Tobacco Advertising

While some forms of tobacco advertising have been restricted, youth may continue to be exposed to tobacco advertising through a variety of channels. Figure 8-1 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who reported seeing tobacco advertisements sometimes, most of the time, or always when using the internet, reading newspapers or magazines, in retail settings (convenience stores, supermarkets, or gas stations), or outdoors (on a billboard or outside a store).

In 2014, youth most commonly reported seeing tobacco advertisements in retail settings, as the majority of both middle school (71.7%) and high school (78.6%) students reported seeing tobacco ads at least some of the time when in convenience stores, supermarkets, or gas stations. Among middle school students in 2014, then next most common source of exposure to tobacco advertising was through the internet (44.4%) followed closely by outdoor ads (43.6%). Among high school students in 2014, 42.8% reported at least sometimes seeing ads on the internet and 55.2% reported at least sometimes seeing ads outdoors. A somewhat lower proportion of youth reported exposure to tobacco ads in newspapers or magazines among both middle school (29.5%) and high school (38.7%) students. Between 2012 and 2014, the prevalence of seeing tobacco ads on the internet, increased significantly from 34.4% to 44.4% among middle school youth and from 36.5% to 42.8% among high school youth. The prevalence of exposure to other forms of advertising remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 8-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Reported Seeing Advertisements for Tobacco Products Sometimes, Most of the Time, or Always, by Marketing Type, 2012-2014 IYTS



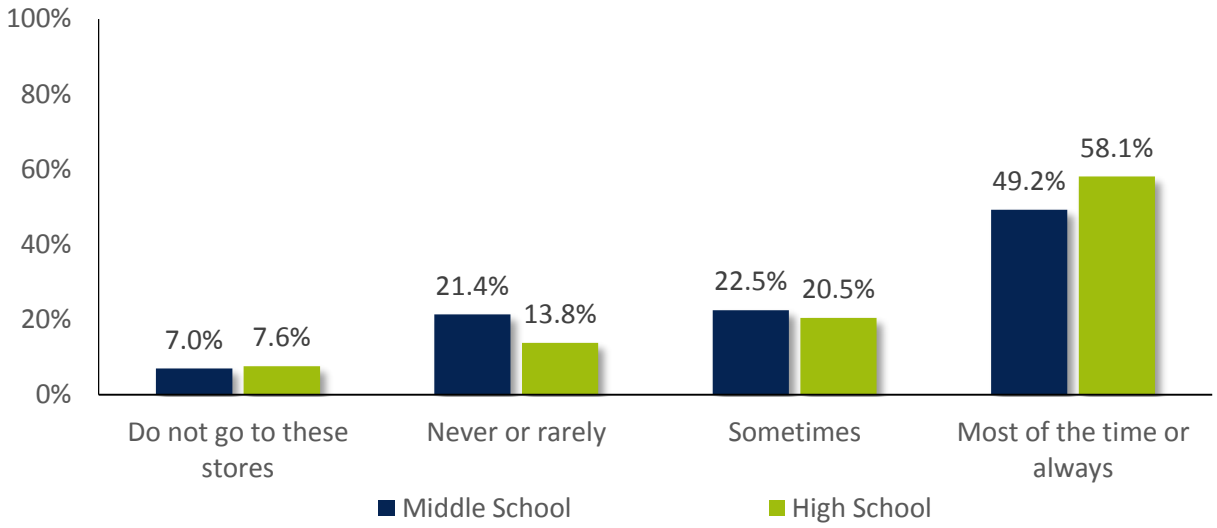
*Statistically significant difference between 2012 and 2014 among middle and high school students.
†Retail settings include convenience stores, supermarkets, and gas stations.

Frequency of Exposure to Tobacco Advertising in Retail Settings

In 2012, tobacco companies spent over 95% of their marketing budget on advertising and promotions in retail settings, including advertisements, product displays, and promotional discounts.[24] Youth who are more frequently exposed to tobacco advertising in retail settings are more likely to begin using tobacco.[25] Figure 8-2 shows the frequency with which students report seeing ads or promotions for cigarettes and other tobacco products when they go into in convenience stores, supermarkets, or gas stations.

In 2014, the majority of high school students (58.1%) and nearly half of middle school students (49.2%) reported seeing tobacco ads most of the time or always in retail settings, and another 20.5% of high school students and 22.5% of middle school students reported sometimes seeing ads in retail settings. A smaller proportion of high school students (13.8%) and middle school students (21.4%) reported never or rarely seeing tobacco ads in retail settings. Only 7.0% of middle school students and 7.6% of high school students reported never going into convenience stores, supermarkets, or gas stations, indicating that most youth spend at least some time in retail settings where they may be exposed to tobacco advertising and promotions.

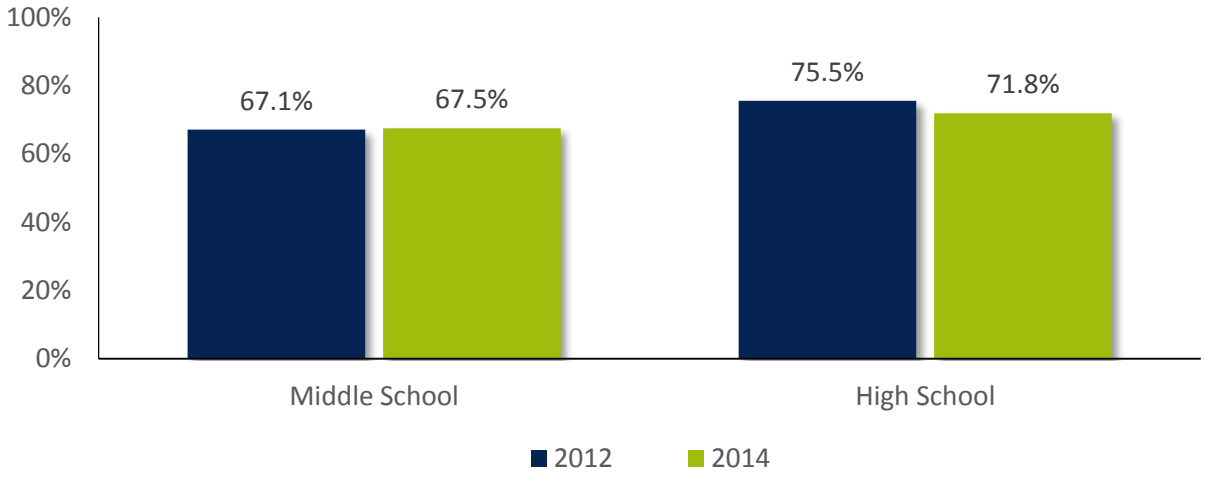
Figure 8-2. Frequency of Seeing Tobacco Advertisements in Convenience Stores, Supermarkets, or Gas Stations among Middle and High School Students, 2014 IYTS



Exposure to Tobacco Use in Television or Movies

The 2012 Surgeon General's report on preventing youth tobacco use concluded that there is a causal relationship between exposure to depictions of smoking in movies and youth smoking initiation.[26] Figure 8-3 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who reported sometimes, most of the time, or always seeing actors and actresses using cigarettes or other tobacco products when they watched TV or went to the movies. In 2014, the majority of both middle school (67.5%) and high school (71.8%) students reported seeing actors using tobacco products at least some of the time. This was similar to the proportion of students who reported seeing actors using tobacco products on TV or in movies in 2012.

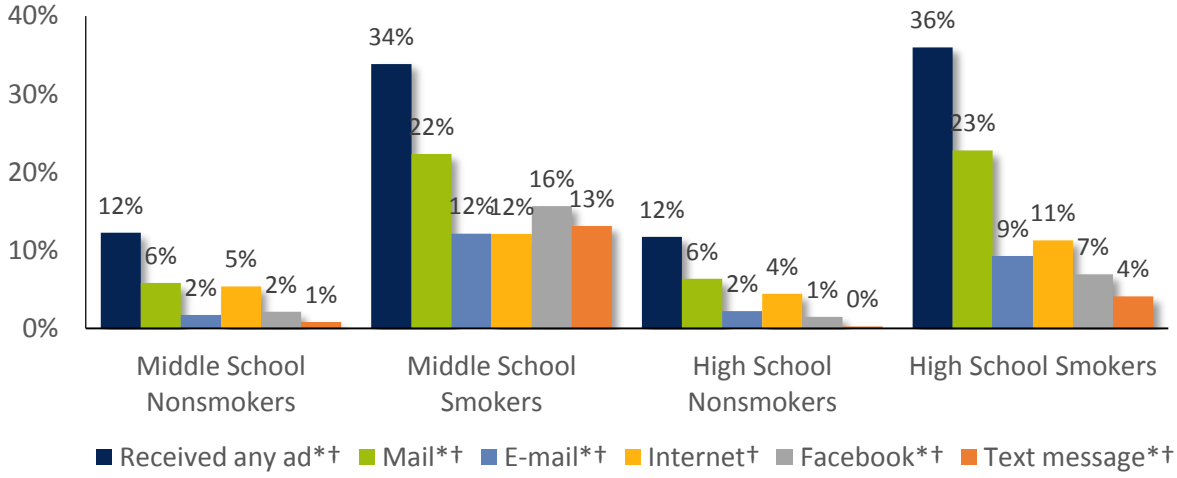
Figure 8-3. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Saw Actors Using Tobacco Products Sometimes, Most of the Time, or Always When Watching TV or Going to the Movies, 2012-2014 IYTS



Direct Receipt of Tobacco Company Ads

Figure 8-4 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who reported receiving ads from a tobacco company in the past 30 days through the mail, e-mail, the internet, Facebook, or a text message.[gg] In 2014, a significantly higher proportion of current smokers in middle school (33.8%) and high school (36.0%) reported receiving any ads compared with non-smokers, but over 1 in 10 middle school (12.2%) and high school (11.7%) non-smokers still reported receiving any ads from tobacco companies in the past 30 days. Despite age restrictions on receiving direct mailings from tobacco companies, the mail was the most common way that youth received tobacco ads in 2014. Over 1 in 5 middle school (22.3%) and high school (22.8%) smokers reported receiving tobacco company ads through the mail in the past 30 days. A somewhat lower percentage of students reported receiving ads from tobacco companies through e-mail, the internet, Facebook, or text messages.

Figure 8-4. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Received Ads from a Tobacco Company in the Past 30 Days, 2014 IYTS



*Significantly higher among middle school current smokers than middle school non-smokers.
†Significantly higher among high school current smokers than high school non-smokers.

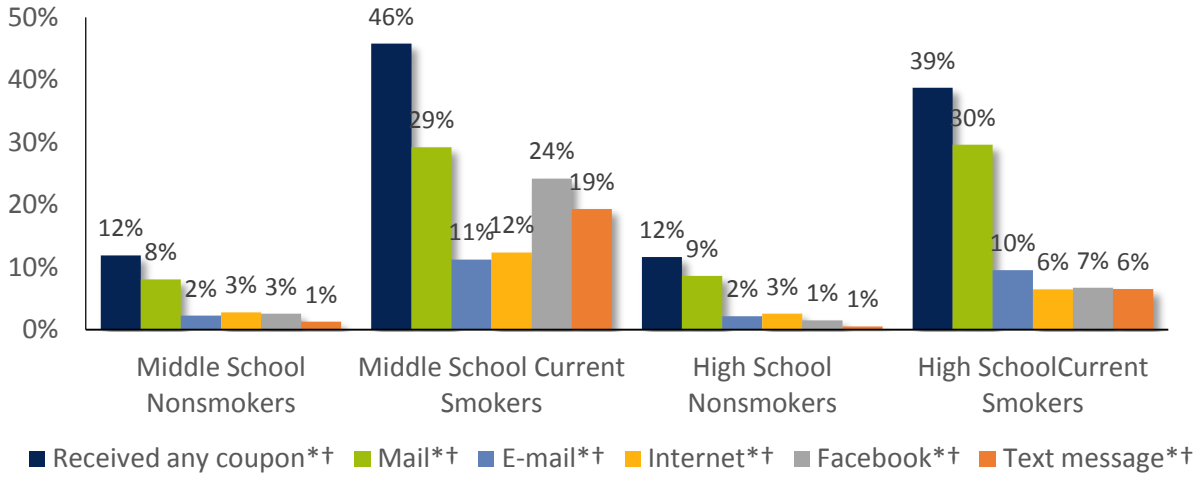
[gg] Students could select one or more options for how they received tobacco company ads. "Received any ad" includes students who reported receiving ads through the mail, e-mail, the internet, Facebook, Myspace (data not shown), or a text message.

Direct Receipt of Tobacco Company Coupons

A key marketing strategy for tobacco companies are price discounts that offset tobacco taxes and make tobacco products cheaper and more accessible to young people.[27] Figure 8-5 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who reported receiving coupons from a tobacco company in the past 30 days through the mail, e-mail, the internet, Facebook, or a text message.[hh]

In 2014, a significantly higher proportion of current smokers in middle school (45.8%) and high school (38.7%) reported receiving any coupons compared with non-smokers, but over 1 in 10 middle (11.8%) and high school (11.6%) non-smokers still reported receiving any coupons from tobacco companies in the past 30 days. Despite age restrictions on direct mailings from tobacco companies, the mail was the most common way that youth received tobacco coupons in 2014. Among middle school students, 29.2% of smokers and 8.0% of non-smokers received tobacco company coupons through the mail. Similarly, 29.6% of high school smokers and 8.6% of high school non-smokers reported receiving coupons through the mail. A somewhat lower percentage of students reported receiving coupons from tobacco companies through e-mail, the internet, Facebook, or text messages.

Figure 8-5. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Received Coupons from a Tobacco Company in the Past 30 Days, 2014 IYTS



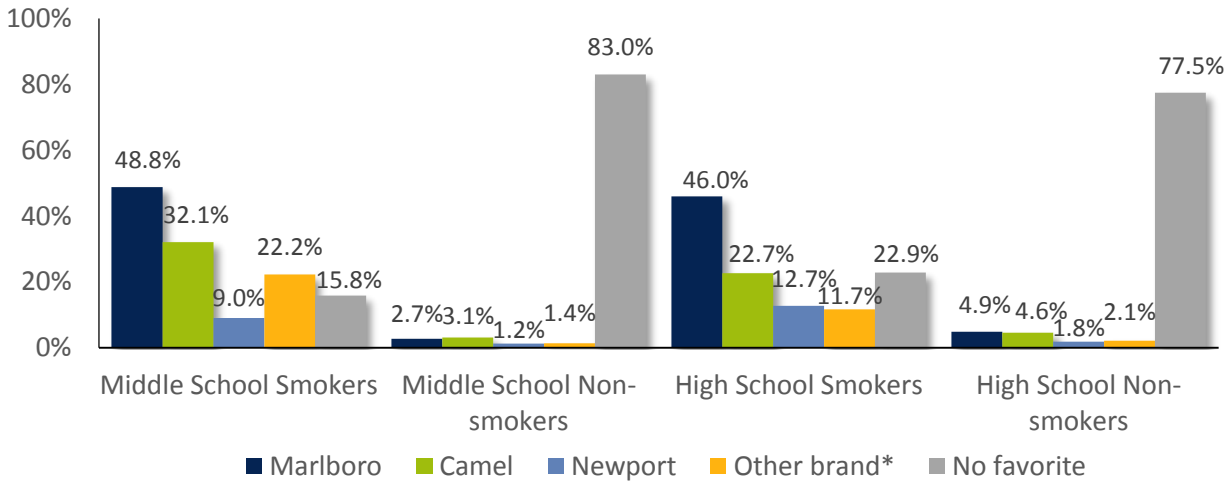
*Significantly higher among middle school current smokers than middle school non-smokers.
†Significantly higher among high school current smokers than high school non-smokers.

[hh] Students could select one or more options for how they received tobacco company coupons. "Received any coupon" includes students who reported receiving coupons through the mail, e-mail, the internet, Facebook, Myspace (data not shown), or a text message.

Brand of Favorite Cigarette Ad

Among both middle and high school students in 2014, non-smokers were more likely than current smokers to report not having a favorite cigarette ad. About 83.0% of middle school non-smokers and 77.5% of high school non-smokers reported not having a favorite cigarette ad, compared with 15.8% of middle school smokers and 22.9% of high school smokers. Among current smokers in both middle school and high school, the most common brands students identified as their favorite advertisement were Marlboro (48.8% of middle school smokers and 46.0% of high school smokers), Camel (32.1% of middle school smokers and 22.7% of high school smokers), and Newport (9.0% of middle school smokers and 12.7% of high school smokers). Although few non-smokers identified a favorite cigarette ad, those who did most commonly reported that Marlboro and Camel were the brands of their favorite ads.

Figure 8-6. Brand of Favorite Cigarette Ads among Middle and High School Students, by Smoking Status, 2014 IYTS

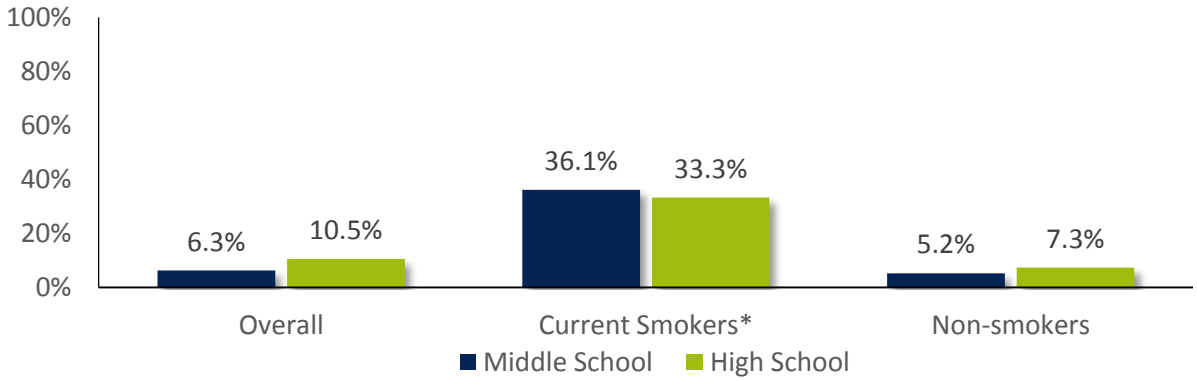


*Includes American Spirit, GPC, Basic, Doral, Kool, or some other brand not listed in the survey.

Tobacco Company Promotional Items

In 2014, 6.3% of middle school students and 10.5% of high school students overall reported buying or receiving any promotional items, such as sports gear, t-shirts, lighters, hats, jackets, or sunglasses, with tobacco company names or pictures on them (Figure 8-7). The proportion of youth who reported buying or receiving tobacco company gear was significantly higher among smokers than non-smokers in middle school (36.1% of smokers vs. 5.2% of non-smokers) and high school (33.3% of smokers vs. 7.3% of non-smokers).

Figure 8-7. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Bought or Received Anything with a Tobacco Company Name or Picture on It, 2014 IYTS

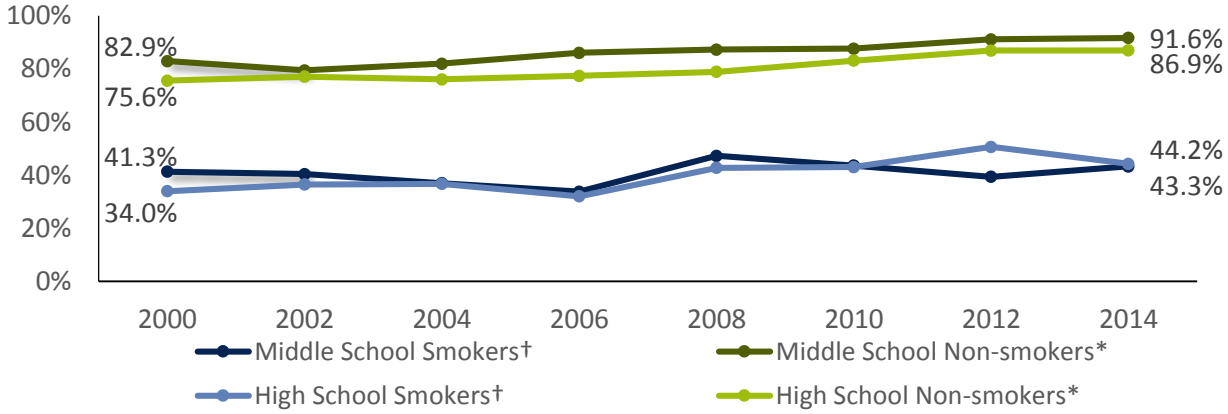


*Significantly higher among current smokers than non-smokers in both middle and high school.

Receptivity to Using Tobacco Company Promotional Items

Students who are more receptive to using or wearing tobacco company promotional items may be more likely to experiment with tobacco products.[28] Between 2000 and 2014, non-smokers were consistently more likely than smokers to report being unlikely to use or wear tobacco company promotional items. In 2014, 91.6% of middle school non-smokers and 86.9% of high school non-smokers reported being unlikely to use or wear tobacco company gear, a significant increase from 82.9% and 75.6%, respectively, in 2000. In contrast, fewer than half of smokers in middle school (43.3%) and high school (44.2%) reported being unlikely to use or wear tobacco company gear in 2014, a slight increase from 41.3% and 34.0%, respectively, 2000.

Figure 8-8. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Are Unlikely to Use or Wear Tobacco Company Promotional Items, 2000-2014 IYTS

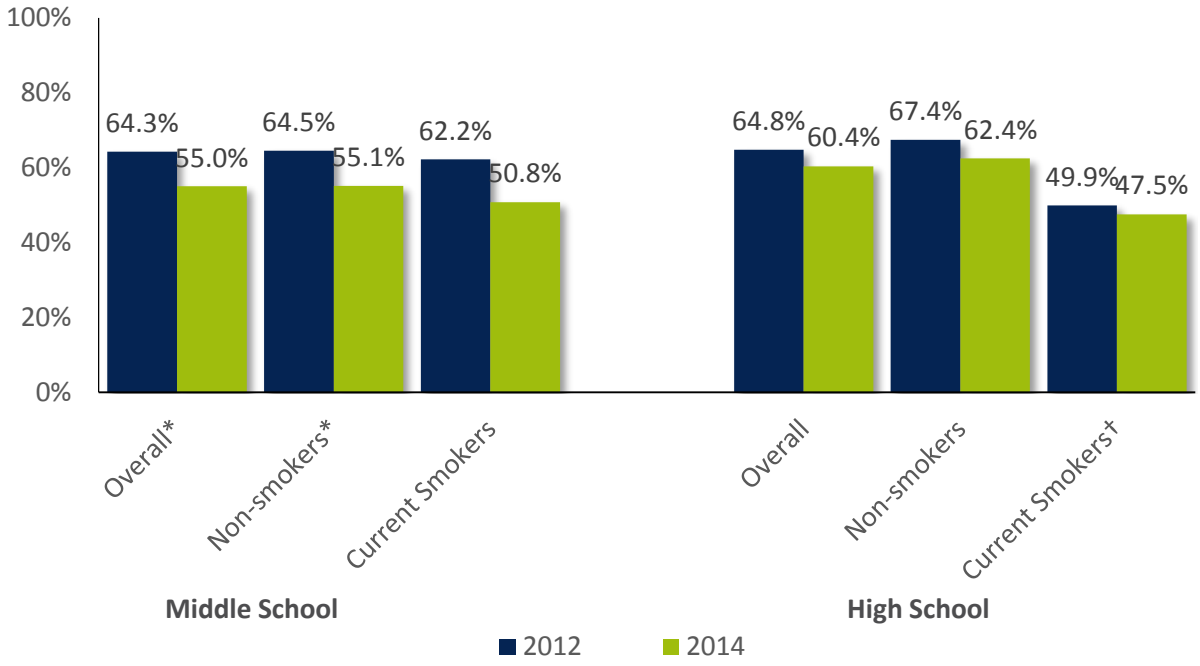


*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly lower among current smokers than non-smokers in 2014.

Perceptions of Tobacco Company Marketing to Young People

Figure 8-9 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who believe that tobacco companies try to get young people under 18 to use tobacco products. Between 2012 and 2014, the overall percentage of middle school students who believed that tobacco companies market to young people declined significantly from 64.3% to 55.0%. The overall percentage of high school students who believed that tobacco companies market to young people remained fairly similar in 2014 (64.8%) compared with 2012 (60.4%). Although the proportion of smokers and non-smokers who believed tobacco companies marketed to young people was comparable among middle school students in 2014, high school smokers (47.5%) were significantly less likely than non-smokers (62.4%) to believe that tobacco companies try to get young people to use tobacco products.

Figure 8-9. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Believe that Tobacco Companies Try to Get Young People Under 18 to Use Tobacco Products, 2012-2014 IYTS

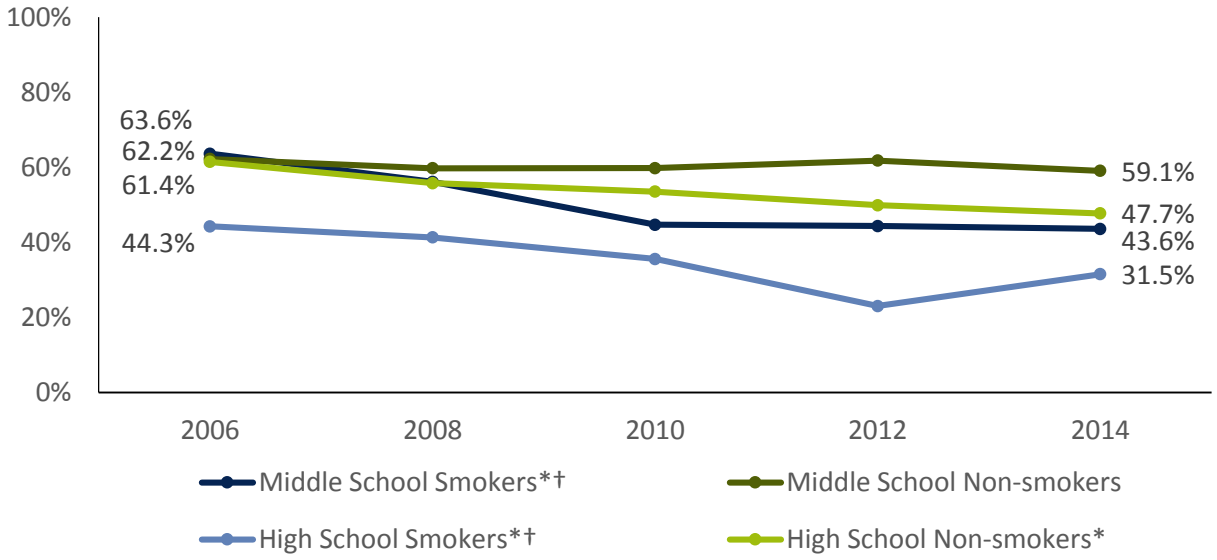


*Statistically significant difference between 2012 and 2014.
†Significantly lower among current smokers than non-smokers in 2012 and 2014.

Tobacco Industry Denial of Cigarette Health Risks

The 2014 Surgeon General's report on the health consequences of tobacco use concluded that the tobacco industry has deliberately misled the public about the risks of smoking cigarettes.[29] However, youth may not be aware of the tobacco industry's denial of the harms of tobacco use. Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of current smokers who believe that cigarette companies deny that cigarettes cause disease declined significantly among both middle school smokers (from 63.6% to 43.6%) and high school smokers (from 44.3% to 31.5%). The proportion non-smokers who believe tobacco companies deny that cigarettes cause disease remained relatively stable among middle school non-smokers, but it declined significantly among high school non-smokers (from 61.4% to 47.7%) between 2006 and 2014. Among both middle and high school students in 2014, current smokers were significantly less likely than non-smokers to believe that cigarette companies deny that cigarettes cause disease.

Figure 8-10. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Believe Cigarette Companies Deny that Cigarettes Cause Disease, 2006-2014 IYTS



*Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2014.
†Significantly lower among current smokers than non-smokers in 2014.

Summary: Tobacco Marketing

Although some forms of tobacco advertising, such as billboards, television ads, and sponsorships, have been restricted in recent years, youth continue to be exposed to tobacco marketing through a variety of channels. In 2012, the tobacco industry spent over 95% of its marketing budget on advertisement and promotion at the point of sale,[30] and in 2014 the retail setting was the most common way youth reported being exposed to tobacco advertising. Over 7 in 10 middle and high school students reported seeing tobacco ads or promotions at least some of the time in retail settings in 2014. In comparison, over 40% of middle and high school students reported seeing tobacco ads at least sometimes on the internet, 44% of middle school students and 55% of high school students reported at least sometimes seeing tobacco ads outdoors, and 29% of middle school students and 39% of high school students reported seeing ads at least sometimes in newspapers or magazines. In addition to direct tobacco advertising, youth continue to report high levels of exposure to portrayals of tobacco use in the media, with about 7 in 10 middle and high school youth reporting seeing actors using tobacco products at least some of the time when watching TV or movies.

The tobacco industry may also directly send ads or coupons for tobacco products to consumers through various channels. In 2014, over 30% of middle and high school smokers and about 12% of nonsmokers reported receiving any tobacco ad in the past 30 days. Additionally, about 46% of middle school smokers and 39% of high school smokers reported receiving coupons from tobacco companies, compared with about 12% of middle and high school nonsmokers. Despite age restrictions on direct mailings from tobacco companies, students most commonly reported receiving these ads or coupons through the mail.

In 2014, students' perceptions of and receptivity to tobacco advertising differed by smoking status. While approximately 8 in 10 non-smokers in middle and high school reported not having a favorite cigarette ad, only 16% of middle school and 23% of high school smokers reported not having a favorite ad. Among middle and high school youth, Marlboro and Camel were the brands students most commonly reported as their favorite cigarette ad. In addition, students who smoked were significantly less likely than non-smokers to report that they would not use or wear tobacco company promotional items, and they were less likely to believe that cigarette companies deny that cigarettes cause disease. Among high school students, current smokers were also less likely than non-smokers to believe that tobacco companies try to get young people under 18 to use tobacco products. Furthermore, students' awareness of the tobacco industry's marketing to young people and denial of the harms of tobacco has declined in recent years, indicating that continued efforts are needed to educate youth about the tobacco industry's marketing tactics.

9. Perceptions, Attitudes, and Beliefs Related to Tobacco

In addition to monitoring youth tobacco use, monitoring youth perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs related to tobacco use is important for assessing the short-term impact of efforts to prevent youth tobacco initiation. This section presents data on youth perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs related to tobacco use, secondhand smoke exposure, and smoke-free policy.

Susceptibility to Cigarette Smoking

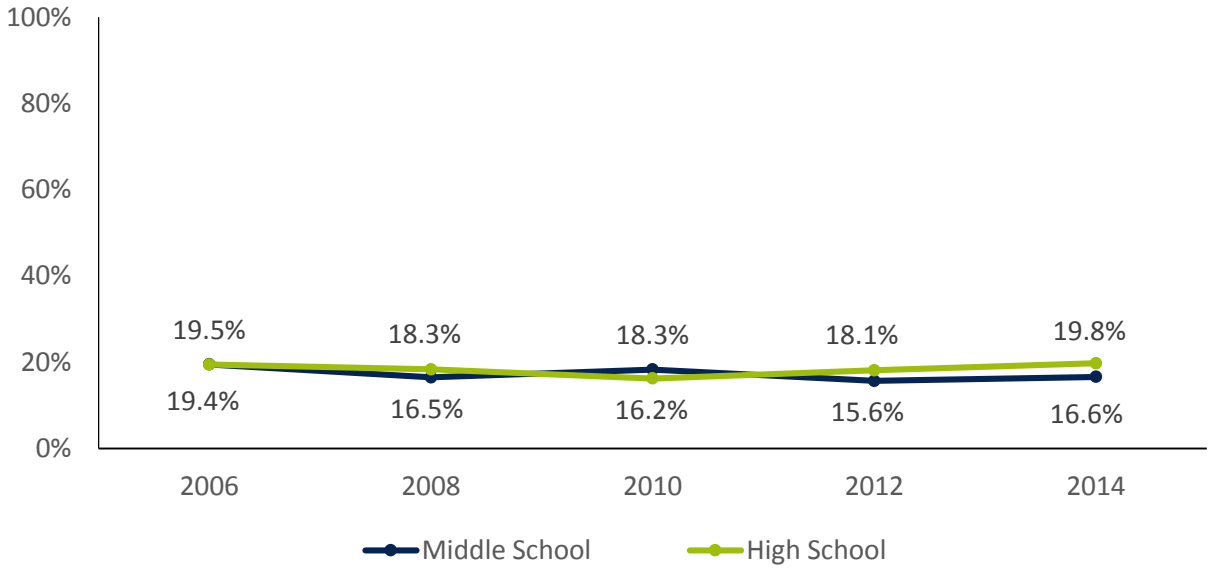
Figure 9-1 shows the percentage of never smokers who are susceptible to smoking cigarettes. On the IYTS, susceptibility to smoking is defined by students' responses to three questions:

- "Do you think that you will try a cigarette soon?"
- "Do you think that you will smoke a cigarette at any time during the next year?"
- "If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?"

Students who have never smoked and did not answer "no" or "definitely not" to all three questions were considered to be susceptible to cigarette smoking. Research has shown that students who indicate susceptibility or openness to smoking may be more likely to eventually start smoking.[31, 32]

In 2014, 16.6% of middle school students and 19.8% of high school students who had never smoked were susceptible to smoking cigarettes. The proportion of middle and high school never smokers who were susceptible to smoking remained relatively stable between 2006 and 2014.

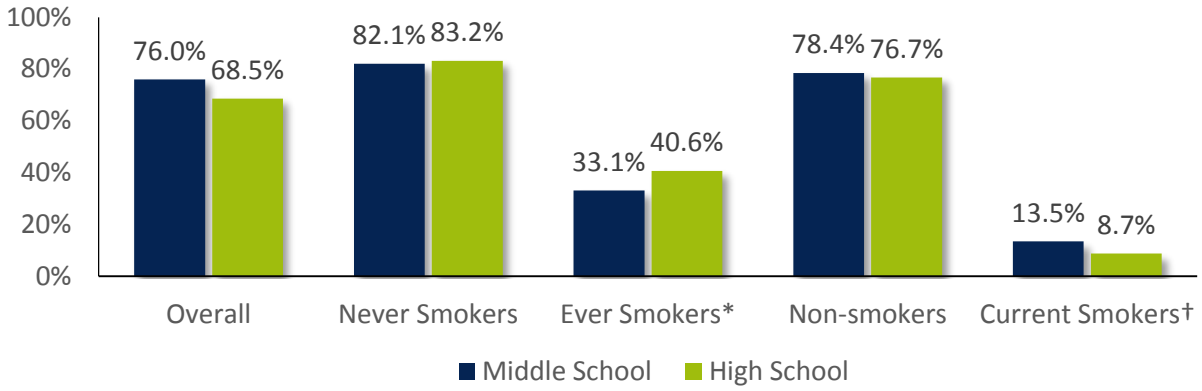
Figure 9-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Never Smoked and Are Susceptible to Smoking Cigarettes, 2006-2014 IYTS



Beliefs about Future Smoking among Youth

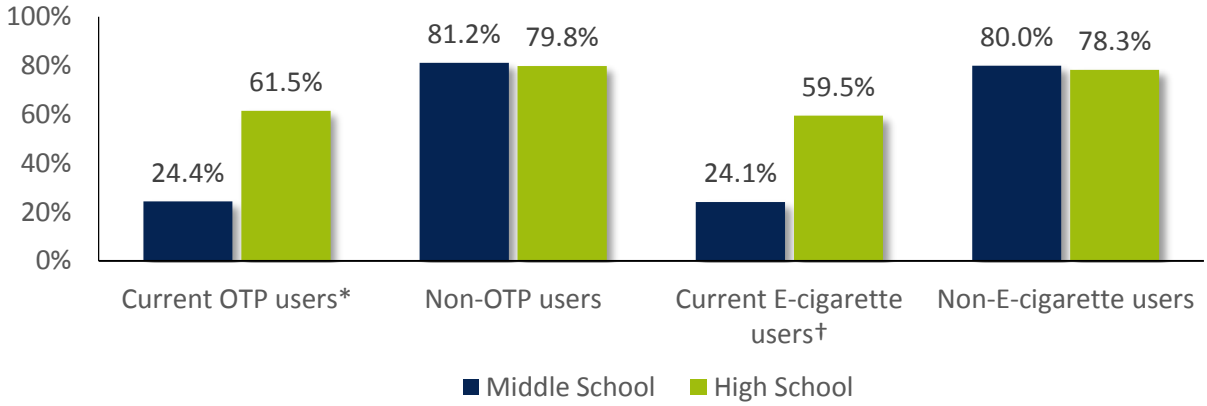
Figures 9-2 and 9-3 show the percentage of middle and high school students who believed they would definitely not be smoking in five years. In 2014, the majority of middle school students (76.0%) and high school students (68.5%) overall indicated that they did not believe they would be smoking in five years, but students who had ever tried smoking cigarettes were significantly less likely than students who had never tried cigarettes to think that they would definitely not be smoking in five years. Similarly, students who currently smoked cigarettes were significantly less likely than non-smokers to believe they would definitely not be smoking in five years (Figure 9-2). In addition, students who did not currently smoke cigarettes but who used other tobacco products (OTPs),[ii] including non-smokers who used e-cigarettes, were significantly less likely than students who did not use these products to believe they will definitely not be smoking in five years (Figure 9-3).

Figure 9-2. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Believe They Will Definitely Not Be Smoking 5 Years from Now, by Smoking Status 2014 IYTS



*Significantly higher among ever smokers than never smokers in both middle and high school.
†Significantly higher among current smokers than non-smokers in both middle and high school.

Figure 9-3. Percentage of Middle School and High School Non-Smokers Who Believe They Will Definitely Not Be Smoking 5 Years from Now, by Other Tobacco Product (OTP) and E-cigarette Use, 2014 IYTS



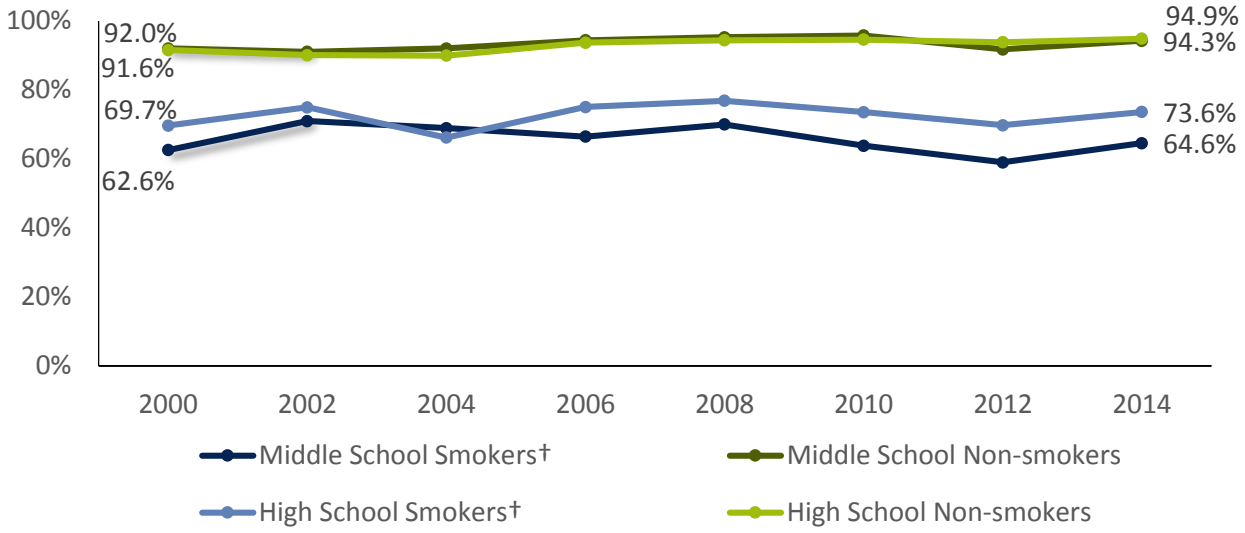
*Significantly lower among current OTP users than non-users in both middle and high school.
†Significantly lower among current e-cigarette users than non-users in both middle and high school.

[ii] OTPs include cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipe, hookah, bidis, snus, dissolvable tobacco, and e-cigarettes.

Perceived Harm of Cigarette Smoking

In 2014, the majority of current smokers and non-smokers in both middle and high school reported that they did not believe it was safe to smoke for only a year or two as long as they quit after that.[jj] However, non-smokers were significantly more likely than current smokers to believe that smoking for a year or two is unsafe at both the middle school level (94.3% of non-smokers vs. 64.6% of smokers) and high school level (94.9% of non-smokers vs. 73.6% of smokers). Among both middle and high school students, the proportion of smokers and non-smokers who did not believe it is safe to smoke for only a year or two remained relatively unchanged between 2000 and 2014.

Figure 9-4. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Do Not Believe it is Safe to Smoke for a Year or Two as Long as They Quit After That, 2000-2014 IYTS



†Significantly lower among current smokers than non-smokers in 2014.

[jj] Includes students who responded "probably not" or "definitely not" to the question "Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as you quit after that?"

Perceived Relative Harm of Smokeless Tobacco

In 2014, close to 87% of middle and high school students overall indicated that they did not believe that smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip) is safer than cigarettes (Figure 9-5).[kk] This proportion remained relatively unchanged among both middle and high school students between 2002 and 2014. However, current smokeless tobacco users were significantly less likely than students who did not use smokeless tobacco to believe that smokeless tobacco is not safer than cigarettes among both middle school and high school students (Figure 9-6).

Figure 9-5. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Do Not Believe Smokeless Tobacco is Safer than Cigarettes, 2002-2014 IYTS

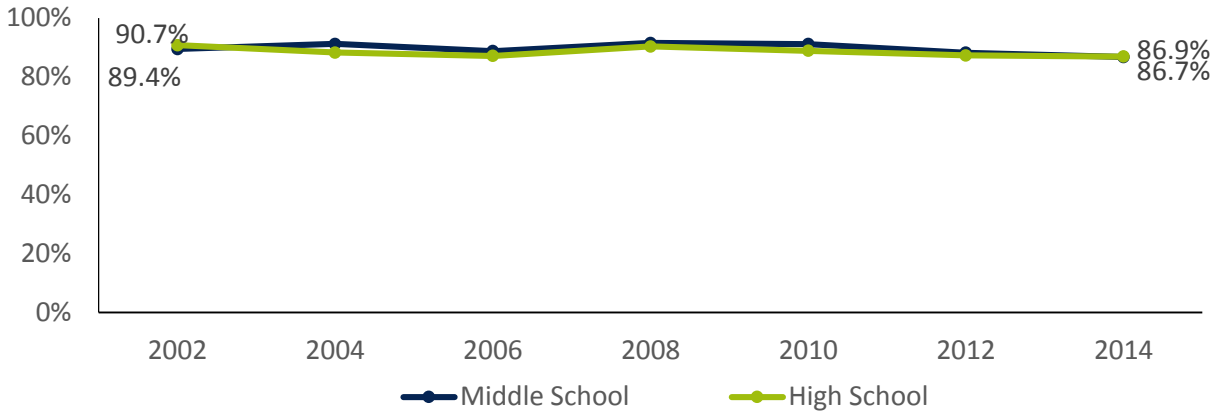
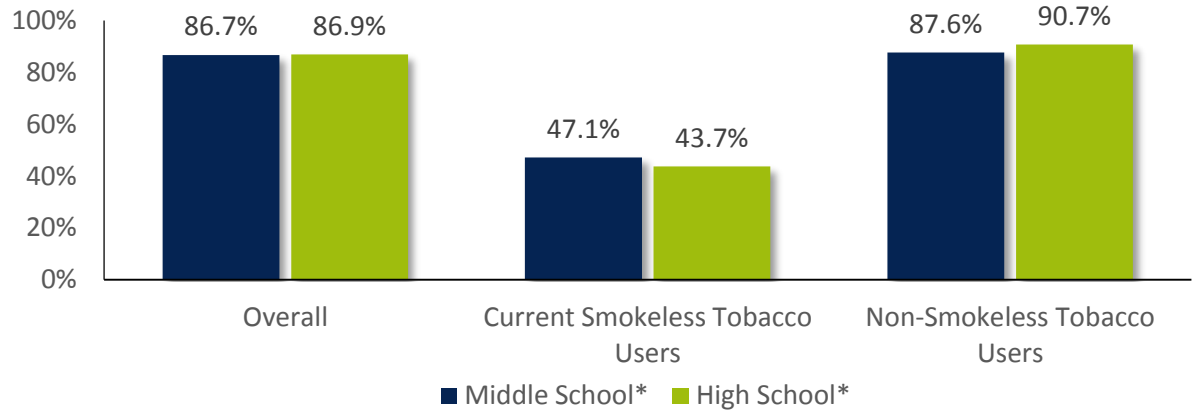


Figure 9-6. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Do Not Believe that Smokeless Tobacco is Safer than Cigarettes, by Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2014 IYTS



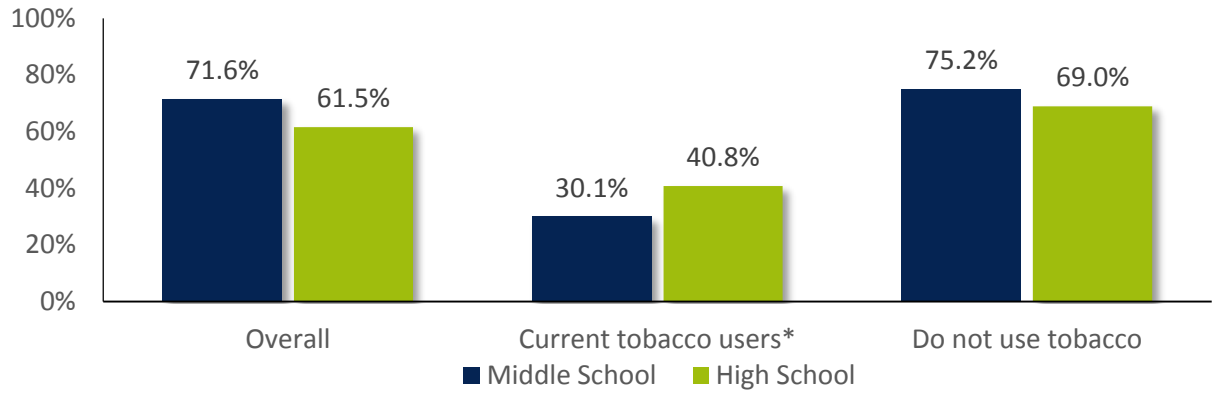
*Significantly lower among current smokeless tobacco users than non-users.

[kk] Includes students who responded "probably not" or "definitely not" to the question "Do you think that chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip, are safer than cigarettes?"

Perceived Harm of All Tobacco Products

Figure 9-7 shows the proportion of middle and high school students who strongly agree with the statement "all tobacco products are dangerous." In 2014, the majority of both middle school (71.6%) and high school (61.5%) students strongly agreed that all tobacco products are dangerous. However, current tobacco users were significantly less likely than students who did not use tobacco to strongly agree that all tobacco products are dangerous at both the middle school and high school levels.

Figure 9-7. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Strongly Agree that All Tobacco Products are Dangerous, 2014 IYTS

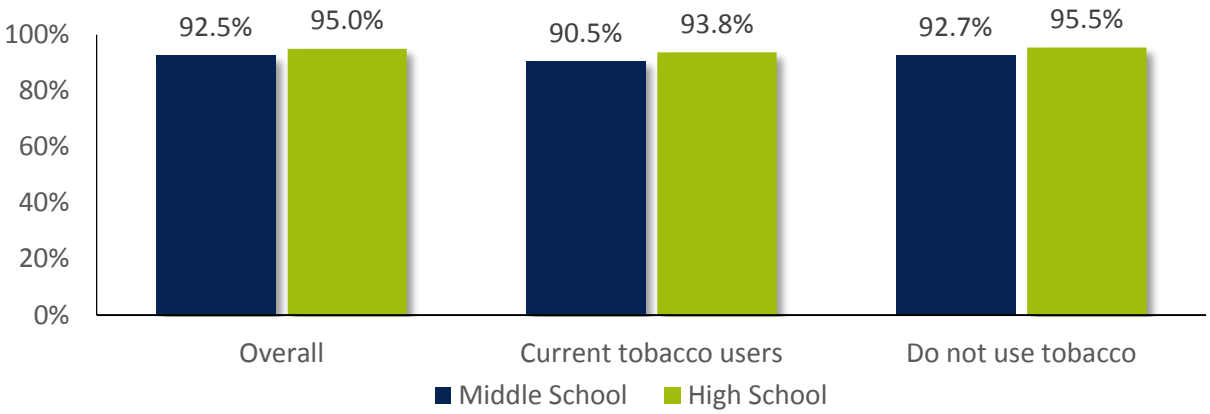


*Significantly lower among current tobacco users than non-users in both middle and high school.

Awareness of the Health Consequences of Tobacco Use

In 2014, the vast majority of middle school (92.5%) and high school (95.0%) students reported that they were aware of the negative health consequences of tobacco use (Figure 9-8). The proportion of students who reported being aware of the negative health consequences of tobacco use was similarly high among students who did and did not report currently using tobacco.

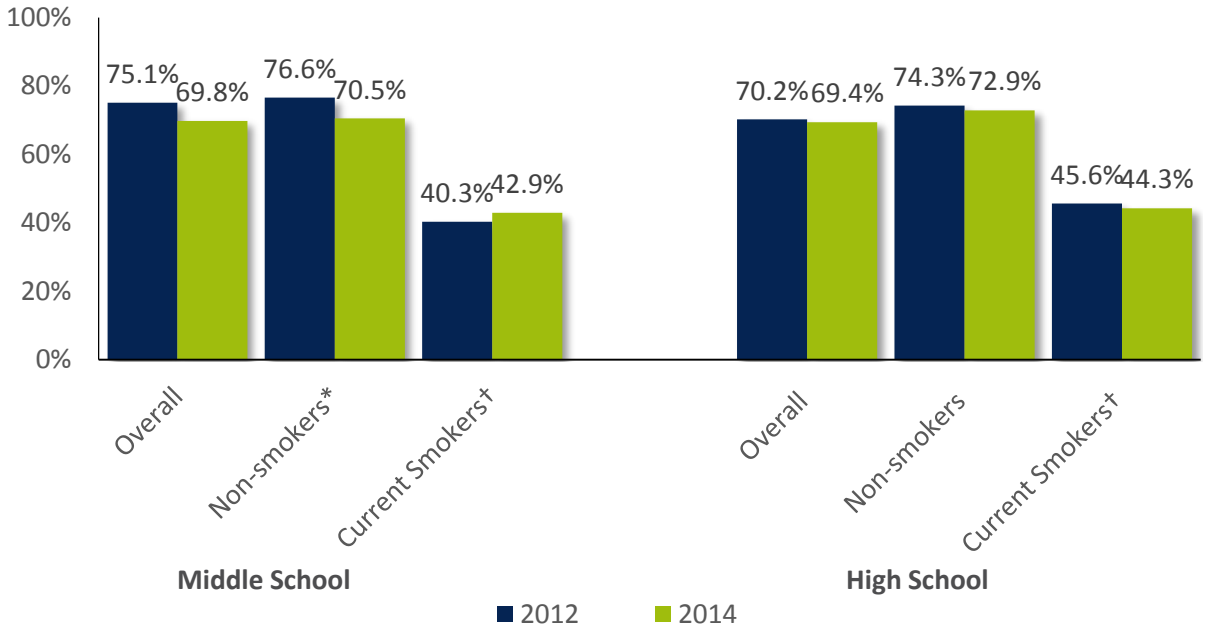
Figure 9-8. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Report Being Aware of the Negative Health Consequences of Tobacco Use, 2014 IYTS



Perceived Harm of Secondhand Smoke

Figure 9-9 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who believe that breathing secondhand smoke is very harmful to one's health. In 2014, the majority of middle school (69.8%) and high school (69.4%) students believed that breathing secondhand smoke is very harmful. However, a significantly lower proportion of current smokers than non-smokers believed that secondhand smoke is very harmful among both middle school students (42.9% of smokers vs. 70.5% of non-smokers) and high school students (44.3% of smokers vs. 72.9% of non-smokers). Between 2012 and 2014, the proportion of middle and high school students overall who believed that secondhand smoke is very harmful remained relatively unchanged.

Figure 9-9. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Believe that Breathing Secondhand Smoke is Very Harmful to One's Health, 2012-2014 IYTS

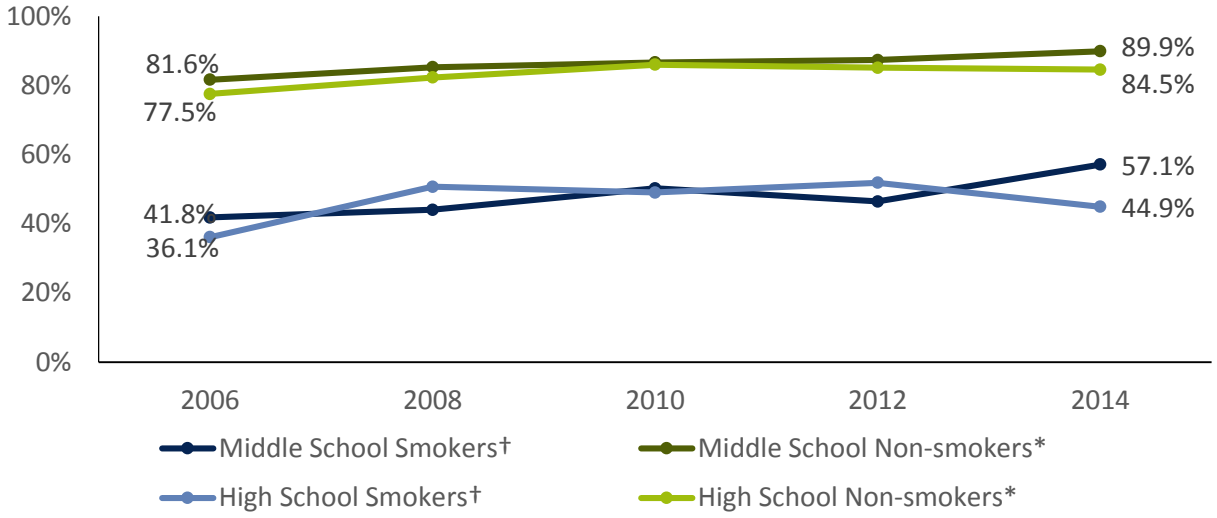


*Statistically significant difference between 2012 and 2014.
†Significantly lower among current smokers than among non-smokers in 2012 and 2014.

Beliefs about Smoke-free Policies in Workplaces

Figure 9-10 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who believe that employers should never allow smoking in places where people work. Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of non-smokers who believed smoking should never be allowed at work increased significantly among middle school students (from 81.6% to 89.9%) and high school students (from 77.5% to 84.5%). The proportion of current smokers who believed smoking should never be allowed at work also increased slightly between 2006 and 2014 among middle school students (from 41.8% to 57.1%) and high school students (from 36.1% to 44.9%). Among both middle and high school students, current smokers were consistently less likely than non-smokers to believe smoking should never be allowed at work.

Figure 9-10. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Believe Employers Should Never Allow Smoking in Places Where People Work, by Smoking Status 2006-2014 IYTS

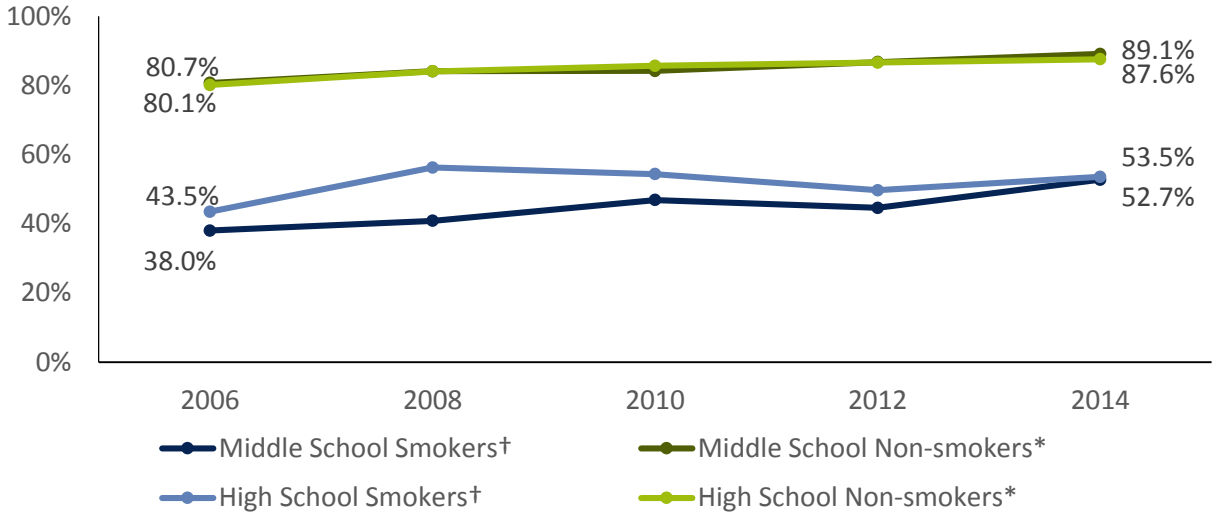


*Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2014.
†Significantly lower among current smokers than non-smokers between 2006 and 2014.

Beliefs about Smoke-free Policies in Public Places

Figure 9-11 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who believe that smoking should never be allowed in indoor public places such as malls, movie theaters, clubs, or restaurants. Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of non-smokers who believed smoking should never be allowed in indoor public places increased significantly among middle school students (from 80.7% to 89.1%) and high school students (from 80.1% to 87.6%). The proportion of current smokers who believed smoking should never be allowed in indoor public places also increased slightly among middle school smokers (from 38.0% to 52.7%) and high school smokers (from 43.5% to 53.5%). Among both middle school and high school students, current smokers were consistently less likely than non-smokers to believe that smoking should never be allowed in indoor public places.

Figure 9-11. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Believe Smoking Should Never Be Allowed in Indoor Public Places, by Smoking Status 2006-2014 IYTS

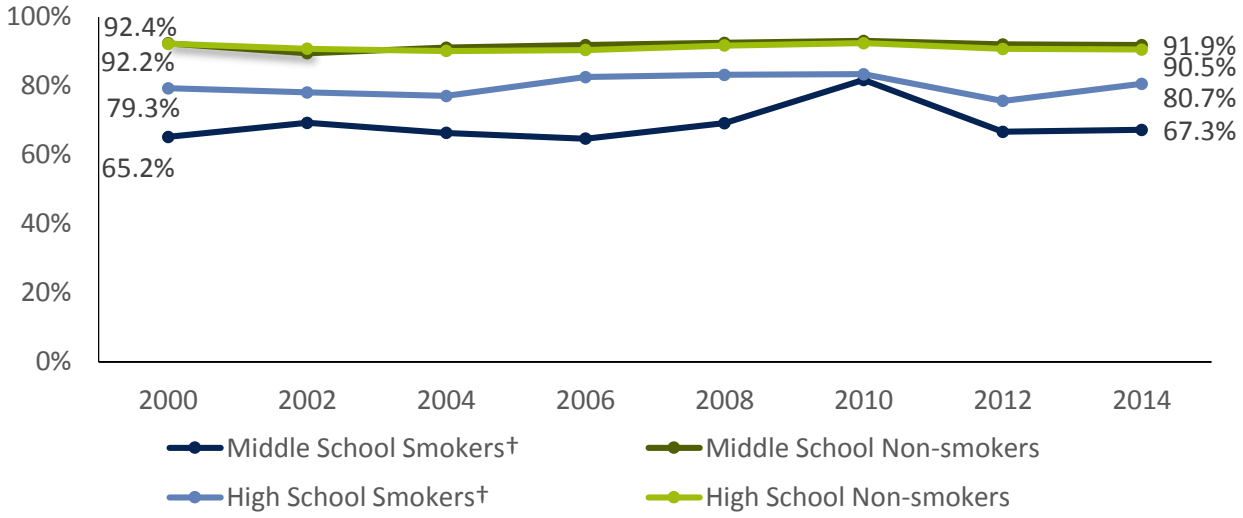


*Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2014.
†Significantly lower among current smokers than non-smokers between 2006 and 2014.

Social Perceptions of Cigarette Smoking

Between 2000 and 2014, the proportion of middle and high school students who believe that smoking does not make young people look cool or fit in[‖] has remained at high levels. In 2014, 91.9% of middle school non-smokers and 90.5% of high school non-smokers did not believe that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in. The majority of current smokers in middle school (67.3%) and high school (80.7%) also did not believe that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in. However, between 2000 and 2014, current smokers have consistently been less likely than non-smokers to believe that smoking does not make young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 9-12. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Do Not Believe that Smoking Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, 2000-2014 IYTS



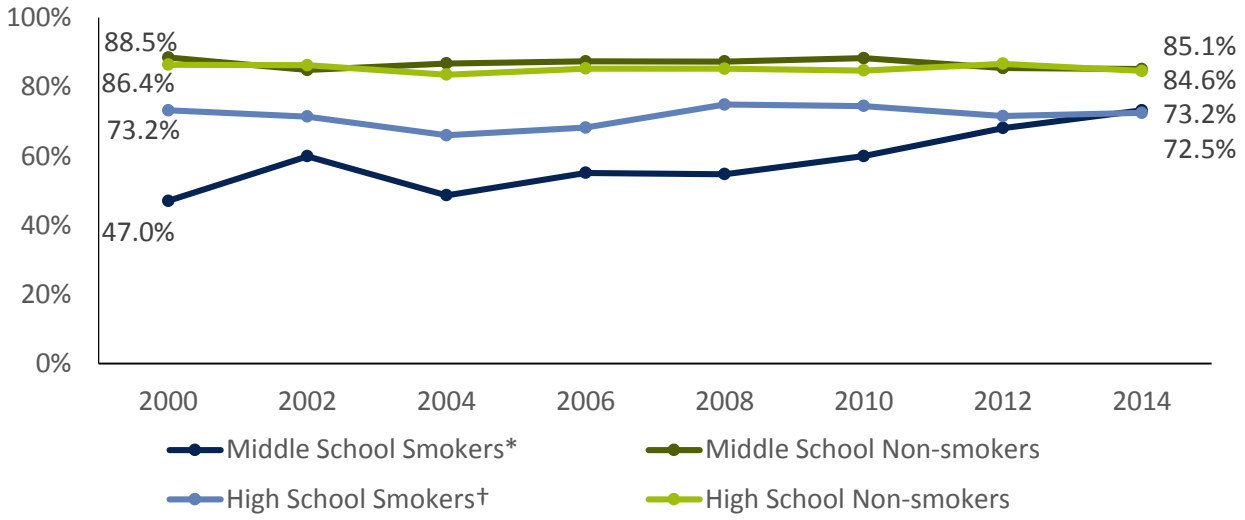
†Significantly lower among current smokers than non-smokers between 2000 and 2014.

[‖] Includes students who responded "probably not" or "definitely not" to the question "Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?"

Perceived Social Benefits of Cigarette Smoking

Figure 9-13 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who do not believe that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.[mm] In 2014, the majority of both current smokers and non-smokers in both middle school (73.2% and 85.1%, respectively) and high school (72.5% and 84.6%, respectively) did not believe that young people who smoke have more friends. Between 2000 and 2014, the proportion of middle school non-smokers and high school smokers and non-smokers who believe that young people who smoke have more friends remained relatively unchanged. Among middle school smokers, the proportion who did not believe that smokers have more friends increased significantly from 47.0% in 2000 to 73.2% in 2014.

Figure 9-13. Percentage of Middle School and High School Students Who Do Not Believe that Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, 2000-2014 IYTS



*Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2014.
†Significantly lower among current smokers than non-smokers in 2014.

[mm] Includes students who responded "probably not" or "definitely not" to the question "Do you think young people that smoke cigarettes have more friends?"

Summary: Perceptions, Attitudes, and Beliefs Related to Tobacco

In 2014, there were several encouraging trends in students' perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs related to tobacco. The majority of middle and high school students reported high levels of perceived harm from tobacco products and awareness of the negative health consequences of tobacco use. Additionally, most students who had never smoked were not susceptible to smoking, and the majority of students believed that they would definitely not be smoking in five years. Finally, most middle and high school youth did not believe that cigarette smoking helps young people look cool or fit in or that students who smoke have more friends.

The 2014 IYTS also showed encouraging trends in students' perceptions related to secondhand smoke. Close to 7 in 10 middle and high school students in 2014 reported that they believed that breathing secondhand smoke is very harmful to health. Additionally, students' support for smoke-free policies in workplaces and public places has increased significantly in recent years.

Several findings of the 2014 IYTS, however, indicate continued challenges in students' attitudes and beliefs toward tobacco. Close to 1 in 6 middle school students and 1 in 5 high school students who had never smoked were susceptible to smoking cigarettes, a proportion that has remained relatively unchanged between 2006 and 2014. Additionally, students' beliefs related to tobacco use differed dramatically between smokers and non-smokers. Although over 75% of non-smokers in middle and high school believed they definitely would not be smoking in five years, only 13% of middle school smokers and 9% of high school smokers believed they definitely would not be smoking in five years. Furthermore, non-smokers who currently used some other tobacco product, including non-smokers who used e-cigarettes, were significantly less likely than students who did not use these products to believe they would definitely not be smoking in five years. These findings raise concerns that students who use other tobacco products may be more open to eventually using cigarettes.

Students who currently used tobacco products also reported lower levels of perceived harm from tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure. Current smokers were significantly less likely than non-smokers to report that it is not safe to smoke for only a year or two, less likely to believe that secondhand smoke is very harmful, and less likely to believe smoking should never be allowed in workplaces and public places. Similarly, current tobacco users were significantly less likely than students who did not use tobacco to believe that all tobacco products are dangerous. These findings indicate a continued need to educate and inform youth about the health consequences of not only cigarettes and secondhand smoke, but all other tobacco products as well.

Appendix: Tobacco Use among Middle and High School Students, YTS 2000-2014

Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Any Tobacco Product† among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2004-2014

	Lifetime Use of Any Tobacco Product					
	2004	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
	% [95% CI]	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**
Middle School						
Total	35.7% [31.1, 40.3]	32.4% [28.9, 35.9]	23.8% [20.3, 27.3]	20.0% [17.1, 22.9]	17.8% [14.4, 21.1]	18.7% [15.8, 21.6]
Gender						
Male	35.6% [31.4, 39.8]	34.1% [29.5, 38.7]	24.6% [20.2, 29.0]	23.0% [19.2, 26.8]	18.2% [14.9, 21.6]	21.1% [17.8, 24.4]
Female	35.2% [28.5, 41.9]	30.5% [27.0, 34.0]	23.0% [19.1, 26.9]	16.7% [13.6, 19.8]	17.0% [12.7, 21.4]	15.9% [12.0, 19.9]
Race/Ethnicity						
White	32.9% [28.1, 37.7]	30.1% [26.2, 34.0]	21.6% [17.9, 25.3]	18.6% [15.4, 21.8]	16.7% [13.1, 20.3]	17.8% [14.3, 21.2]
Black	44.9% [38.7, 51.1]	40.9% [35.6, 46.2]	30.9% [26.1, 35.7]	26.4% [20.3, 32.5]	21.4% [15.6, 27.2]	19.5% [11.9, 27.1]
Hispanic	49.1% [41.2, 57.0]	36.8% [28.6, 45.0]	34.3% [28.1, 40.5]	26.3% [19.6, 33.0]	17.8% [14.0, 21.7]	22.3% [16.3, 28.3]
Grade						
6th	28.6% [20.7, 36.5]	19.7% [15.4, 24.0]	13.4% [9.8, 17.0]	7.7% [4.0, 11.4]	9.5% [7.0, 12.1]	13.1% [9.4, 16.9]
7th	35.1% [30.8, 39.4]	32.1% [29.2, 35.0]	21.7% [18.0, 25.4]	18.4% [14.5, 22.3]	16.0% [11.3, 20.7]	18.9% [13.7, 24.1]
8th	42.9% [35.1, 50.7]	44.3% [39.0, 49.6]	36.0% [31.5, 40.5]	28.8% [22.2, 35.4]	28.0% [22.2, 33.8]	24.1% [19.2, 29.0]
High School						
Total	58.6% [56.4, 60.8]	56.4% [50.9, 61.9]	52.7% [50.1, 55.3]	48.7% [45.7, 51.7]	44.9% [41.2, 48.5]	45.7% [40.0, 51.3]
Gender						
Male	61.1% [58.6, 63.6]	59.9% [55.0, 64.8]	54.9% [51.5, 58.3]	51.9% [48.5, 55.3]	51.4% [48.1, 54.6]	45.8% [39.9, 51.8]
Female	56.0% [52.9, 59.1]	52.6% [45.7, 59.5]	50.6% [46.7, 54.5]	45.1% [41.0, 49.2]	38.0% [31.9, 44.1]	45.5% [39.1, 51.9]
Race/Ethnicity						
White	57.0% [54.9, 59.1]	55.1% [48.8, 61.4]	52.3% [49.1, 55.5]	48.2% [44.6, 51.8]	45.3% [40.9, 49.8]	46.3% [39.7, 52.9]
Black	63.7% [58.0, 69.4]	61.1% [57.2, 65.0]	52.4% [46.9, 57.9]	47.8% [43.4, 52.2]	44.0% [36.5, 51.5]	43.1% [34.1, 52.2]
Hispanic	61.7% [56.0, 67.4]	67.9% [61.9, 73.9]	60.1% [55.1, 65.1]	53.6% [48.0, 59.2]	47.5% [41.2, 53.8]	43.9% [39.1, 48.8]
Grade						
9th	51.3% [48.5, 54.1]	44.6% [39.2, 50.0]	43.7% [37.9, 49.5]	40.4% [36.2, 44.6]	34.2% [27.7, 40.6]	36.9% [31.4, 42.4]
10th	55.9% [52.8, 59.0]	58.1% [51.1, 65.1]	49.5% [43.4, 55.6]	43.7% [38.6, 48.8]	40.3% [36.5, 44.0]	38.4% [32.3, 44.5]
11th	62.2% [56.5, 67.9]	61.6% [54.3, 68.9]	59.1% [53.4, 64.8]	55.1% [51.7, 58.5]	50.4% [44.0, 56.9]	47.1% [40.9, 53.3]
12th	67.5% [63.6, 71.4]	64.3% [56.4, 72.2]	61.2% [55.9, 66.5]	55.8% [50.0, 61.6]	55.3% [48.8, 61.8]	61.3% [53.8, 68.8]

†Due to the emergence of new tobacco products in recent years and corresponding changes to the survey instrument, the definition of any tobacco use has changed over time. Between 2004 and 2010, any tobacco use included cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipe, bidis, or kreteks. In 2012 and 2014, the definition of any tobacco use included cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis, pipe, hookah, snus, dissolvable tobacco, and e-cigarettes.

Table A-2. Current (Past 30 Day) Use of Any Tobacco Product† among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2004-2014

	Current Use of Any Tobacco Product					
	2004	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
	% [95% CI]	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**
Middle School						
Total	12.4% [10.2, 14.6]	13.0% [10.6, 15.4]	8.5% [6.6, 10.4]	7.1% [5.7, 8.5]	6.7% [5.2, 8.3]	8.2% [6.4, 10.0]
Gender						
Male	10.8% [8.8, 12.8]	13.2% [10.3, 16.1]	9.9% [7.3, 12.5]	9.3% [7.0, 11.6]	6.9% [5.1, 8.8]	9.8% [7.5, 12.0]
Female	14.0% [10.8, 17.2]	12.7% [10.2, 15.2]	7.1% [5.2, 9.0]	4.5% [2.9, 6.1]	6.4% [4.5, 8.4]	6.3% [4.3, 8.4]
Race/Ethnicity						
White	11.8% [9.2, 14.4]	11.9% [9.1, 14.7]	7.7% [5.5, 9.9]	6.4% [5.0, 7.8]	6.2% [4.4, 8.0]	7.4% [5.1, 9.8]
Black	13.8% [9.1, 18.5]	17.4% [12.9, 21.9]	10.6% [7.6, 13.6]	9.0% [4.8, 13.2]	5.9% [3.7, 8.1]	9.8% [4.9, 14.6]
Hispanic	13.6% [8.2, 19.0]	12.5% [8.5, 16.5]	11.5% [8.7, 14.3]	12.2% [8.5, 15.9]	9.3% [5.4, 13.3]	11.3% [6.3, 16.3]
Grade						
6th	8.6% [4.7, 12.5]	6.2% [4.3, 8.1]	2.7% [1.2, 4.2]	2.1% [0.6, 3.6]	2.7% [1.2, 4.1]	5.0% [2.3, 7.6]
7th	11.0% [8.4, 13.6]	10.9% [8.9, 12.9]	8.2% [6.0, 10.4]	5.3% [3.6, 7.0]	5.7% [3.8, 7.5]	7.9% [5.4, 10.5]
8th	16.8% [12.6, 21.0]	21.3% [16.3, 26.3]	14.6% [10.9, 18.3]	11.8% [7.6, 16.0]	11.9% [8.6, 15.2]	11.5% [7.9, 15.2]
High School						
Total	28.3% [25.9, 30.7]	31.0% [26.8, 35.2]	27.5% [25.5, 29.5]	24.2% [21.9, 26.5]	23.0% [20.2, 25.8]	26.9% [22.2, 31.6]
Gender						
Male	33.0% [29.8, 36.2]	35.0% [30.3, 39.7]	31.2% [28.6, 33.8]	28.6% [24.9, 32.3]	28.3% [24.6, 32.0]	30.4% [24.5, 36.3]
Female	23.2% [20.8, 25.6]	26.8% [22.0, 31.6]	23.7% [20.9, 26.5]	19.3% [16.6, 22.0]	17.3% [13.6, 21.1]	23.0% [19.1, 27.0]
Race/Ethnicity						
White	28.5% [25.8, 31.2]	31.9% [27.0, 36.8]	28.4% [26.1, 30.7]	24.5% [21.9, 27.1]	23.6% [20.5, 26.8]	28.4% [23.1, 33.8]
Black	22.8% [18.5, 27.1]	22.8% [16.9, 28.7]	20.4% [16.6, 24.2]	16.2% [12.4, 20.0]	17.6% [11.0, 24.2]	18.5% [14.3, 22.6]
Hispanic	32.2% [25.4, 39.0]	29.1% [23.1, 35.1]	28.9% [24.5, 33.3]	27.5% [22.7, 32.3]	24.1% [18.4, 29.7]	22.9% [16.2, 29.7]
Grade						
9th	24.4% [21.8, 27.0]	23.8% [20.1, 27.5]	19.2% [15.9, 22.5]	17.9% [14.8, 21.0]	15.2% [10.8, 19.6]	20.5% [17.0, 23.9]
10th	24.7% [21.6, 27.8]	30.2% [24.4, 36.0]	25.6% [21.5, 29.7]	20.9% [17.2, 24.6]	19.2% [16.7, 21.8]	21.3% [15.6, 26.9]
11th	31.0% [26.1, 35.9]	35.0% [29.7, 40.3]	33.2% [28.1, 38.3]	28.7% [25.1, 32.3]	27.3% [21.0, 33.6]	27.3% [22.7, 32.0]
12th	34.3% [28.3, 40.3]	37.2% [30.2, 44.2]	34.3% [28.8, 39.8]	29.4% [24.2, 34.6]	31.1% [25.9, 36.4]	38.9% [28.2, 49.7]

†Due to the emergence of new tobacco products in recent years and corresponding changes to the survey instrument, the definition of any tobacco use has changed over time. Between 2004 and 2010, any tobacco use included cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipe, or bidis. In 2012 and 2014, any tobacco use included cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis, pipe, hookah, snus, dissolvable tobacco, and e-cigarettes.

Table A-3. Lifetime Use of Cigarettes among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000-2014

	Lifetime Use of Cigarettes							
	2000	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
	% [95% CI]	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**
Middle School								
Total	34.1% [27.8, 40.3]	35.8% [31.1, 40.4]	27.8% [23.7, 31.9]	25.9% [22.1, 29.7]	21.4% [17.8, 24.9]	16.4% [13.6, 19.2]	14.2% [11.4, 17.0]	12.3% [9.3, 15.3]
Gender								
Male	35.5% [28.9, 42.1]	37.6% [31.0, 44.1]	26.6% [22.3, 30.9]	26.2% [21.9, 30.4]	22.0% [17.7, 26.2]	17.8% [14.6, 20.9]	14.2% [11.3, 17.1]	12.6% [9.3, 15.9]
Female	32.6% [25.2, 39.9]	34.1% [28.9, 39.2]	28.7% [22.8, 34.6]	25.5% [21.7, 29.4]	20.7% [16.4, 25.1]	15.0% [11.7, 18.3]	14.1% [10.3, 17.9]	11.8% [7.9, 15.8]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	30.7% [24.1, 37.3]	30.4% [25.4, 35.4]	25.6% [21.1, 30.1]	24.0% [19.9, 28.2]	26.7% [21.6, 31.9]	14.9% [12.0, 17.7]	13.3% [10.4, 16.2]	11.6% [8.4, 14.9]
Black	44.8% [34.0, 55.6]	50.7% [45.4, 56.0]	32.5% [26.6, 38.4]	33.0% [27.0, 39.0]	22.9% [16.7, 29.2]	23.4% [17.7, 29.2]	17.0% [11.9, 22.1]	12.7% [7.2, 18.2]
Hispanic	58.9% [50.1, 67.7]	44.7% [33.3, 56.1]	44.1% [35.3, 52.9]	27.6% [19.6, 35.6]	23.6% [18.8, 28.3]	23.6% [16.4, 30.9]	16.4% [12.2, 20.6]	14.8% [9.7, 19.9]
Grade								
6th	21.1% [11.7, 30.5]	27.2% [20.6, 33.8]	18.2% [11.3, 25.1]	13.8% [10.7, 17.0]	11.5% [8.0, 15.1]	6.0% [3.1, 8.8]	6.4% [3.9, 9.0]	8.0% [4.4, 11.7]
7th	36.2% [28.4, 44.1]	36.5% [28.8, 44.2]	27.5% [23.0, 32.0]	25.1% [21.2, 29.0]	19.8% [16.1, 23.4]	14.7% [10.6, 18.8]	13.2% [9.2, 17.1]	13.1% [8.2, 17.9]
8th	45.2% [37.3, 53.1]	40.8% [32.2, 49.3]	37.4% [29.6, 45.2]	38.0% [31.6, 44.3]	33.5% [27.5, 39.6]	24.3% [18.3, 30.4]	23.1% [18.2, 28.0]	15.9% [11.4, 20.4]
High School								
Total	65.3% [61.2, 69.4]	54.4% [49.6, 59.2]	52.7% [49.6, 55.7]	51.6% [45.5, 57.6]	50.7% [46.6, 54.7]	43.6% [40.3, 46.9]	37.4% [33.5, 41.3]	35.3% [29.3, 41.3]
Gender								
Male	67.8% [63.3, 72.3]	53.4% [48.0, 58.9]	53.2% [49.9, 56.4]	53.7% [47.8, 59.6]	51.9% [47.2, 56.7]	44.8% [41.3, 48.3]	41.7% [37.9, 45.5]	35.8% [29.6, 42.1]
Female	62.6% [57.7, 67.5]	55.1% [49.8, 60.4]	52.1% [48.2, 56.0]	49.3% [42.0, 56.6]	49.4% [44.5, 54.3]	42.1% [37.8, 46.5]	32.9% [27.1, 38.8]	34.6% [27.9, 41.4]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	65.5% [61.1, 70.0]	52.8% [46.9, 58.8]	50.9% [47.4, 54.5]	50.1% [43.3, 57.0]	54.2% [48.9, 59.4]	43.2% [39.5, 47.0]	37.8% [33.4, 42.2]	35.6% [28.8, 42.3]
Black	61.2% [53.3, 69.1]	61.7% [55.6, 67.9]	57.8% [51.5, 64.0]	56.7% [51.9, 61.5]	50.5% [44.0, 57.0]	42.3% [37.1, 47.5]	36.8% [28.6, 45.0]	33.3% [24.9, 41.8]
Hispanic	70.0% [55.7, 84.4]	62.6% [50.8, 74.3]	56.6% [50.3, 62.8]	64.8% [58.8, 70.9]	49.0% [42.9, 55.2]	50.0% [44.6, 55.5]	41.5% [34.3, 48.7]	32.1% [25.1, 39.1]
Grade								
9th	54.9% [47.1, 62.7]	48.0% [39.8, 56.2]	44.2% [40.1, 48.3]	39.2% [33.4, 45.0]	42.1% [35.7, 48.4]	36.8% [32.0, 41.6]	29.9% [24.0, 35.8]	26.9% [21.3, 32.5]
10th	67.6% [61.4, 73.7]	53.3% [45.1, 61.5]	50.7% [46.5, 55.0]	53.2% [45.2, 61.3]	47.1% [40.0, 54.2]	39.3% [34.6, 44.0]	35.4% [31.4, 39.4]	28.9% [21.5, 36.3]
11th	65.2% [58.0, 72.3]	55.0% [46.6, 63.4]	55.2% [50.3, 60.1]	59.0% [51.6, 66.3]	56.9% [50.1, 63.6]	47.0% [41.8, 52.2]	42.2% [35.9, 48.5]	36.0% [29.6, 42.4]
12th	74.6% [67.0, 82.2]	63.2% [53.4, 73.0]	62.9% [57.3, 68.5]	57.7% [47.3, 68.2]	58.5% [51.4, 65.6]	51.4% [45.8, 57.1]	42.4% [34.7, 50.0]	49.7% [39.6, 59.8]

Table A-4. Current (Past 30 Day) Use of Cigarettes among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000-2014

	Current Use of Cigarettes							
	2000	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
	% [95% CI]	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**
Middle School								
Total	9.8% [7.1, 12.6]	10.0% [7.6, 12.4]	7.8% [5.9, 9.7]	7.7% [5.9, 9.6]	4.1% [2.9, 5.3]	4.4% [3.3, 5.5]	3.7% [2.7, 4.8]	2.9% [1.9, 3.8]
Gender								
Male	9.3% [6.8, 11.9]	8.4% [5.6, 11.1]	5.7% [3.7, 7.6]	7.1% [5.2, 9.1]	4.5% [2.9, 6.0]	5.2% [3.7, 6.8]	3.6% [2.4, 4.8]	2.9% [1.8, 3.9]
Female	10.4% [6.7, 14.2]	11.1% [7.4, 14.8]	10.1% [7.5, 12.6]	8.3% [6.2, 10.5]	3.7% [2.4, 4.9]	3.5% [1.9, 5.1]	3.9% [2.7, 5.1]	2.8% [1.6, 4.0]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	9.0% [5.9, 12.1]	9.1% [6.2, 12.1]	8.2% [5.6, 10.7]	7.4% [5.5, 9.4]	7.0% [4.8, 9.1]	4.1% [2.9, 5.3]	3.5% [2.5, 4.6]	2.8% [1.7, 3.9]
Black	12.3% [6.0, 18.6]	10.2% [7.2, 13.1]	6.2% [2.9, 9.6]	7.9% [4.6, 11.2]	2.9% [1.3, 4.4]	4.7% [1.8, 7.5]*	1.9% [0.0, 4.0]*	2.2% [0.1, 4.3]*
Hispanic	20.2% [10.3, 30.1]	12.1% [5.6, 18.6]	7.6% [2.9, 12.3]*	8.4% [5.3, 11.5]	4.2% [2.5, 5.9]	8.8% [5.6, 12.0]	6.2% [3.0, 9.5]	3.9% [1.2, 6.6]*
Grade								
6th	5.9% [2.1, 9.7]*	5.0% [1.6, 8.4]*	4.9% [0.6, 9.2]*	2.9% [1.7, 4.1]	1.3% [0.3, 2.2]*	1.5% [0.1, 2.9]*	1.1% [0.1, 2.1]*	1.0% [0.0, 2.3]*
7th	7.2% [4.1, 10.4]	10.2% [6.9, 13.5]	8.2% [6.2, 10.2]	5.4% [3.8, 7.0]	4.1% [2.6, 5.7]	2.6% [1.1, 4.0]	3.2% [1.7, 4.8]	3.4% [1.6, 5.1]
8th	17.1% [11.8, 22.3]	13.2% [8.3, 18.1]	10.2% [7.1, 13.3]	14.6% [10.8, 18.5]	6.9% [4.6, 9.3]	8.1% [5.3, 10.9]	7.0% [4.7, 9.3]	4.3% [2.4, 6.2]
High School								
Total	31.6% [28.3, 34.9]	20.4% [17.0, 23.8]	21.3% [19.1, 23.5]	23.2% [19.5, 26.8]	18.3% [16.0, 20.5]	17.5% [15.1, 19.9]	13.7% [11.3, 16.2]	12.0% [8.6, 15.4]
Gender								
Male	32.8% [27.9, 37.7]	21.2% [17.9, 24.5]	22.8% [20.1, 25.6]	23.6% [20.0, 27.1]	19.0% [16.0, 21.9]	18.8% [15.6, 21.9]	14.8% [12.1, 17.5]	12.5% [9.1, 15.9]
Female	30.1% [26.0, 34.2]	19.7% [15.3, 24.1]	19.4% [17.1, 21.8]	22.7% [18.0, 27.4]	17.5% [15.1, 20.0]	15.8% [13.1, 18.5]	12.7% [9.3, 16.1]	11.3% [7.8, 14.7]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	32.8% [29.4, 36.3]	20.9% [17.1, 24.7]	22.1% [19.4, 24.9]	24.8% [20.6, 28.9]	21.1% [17.6, 24.6]	18.2% [15.4, 20.9]	14.5% [11.7, 17.2]	13.0% [9.2, 16.7]
Black	16.5% [11.5, 21.5]	16.4% [11.4, 21.5]	12.6% [8.9, 16.3]	12.5% [8.3, 16.8]	12.7% [9.4, 16.0]	9.2% [6.2, 12.2]	8.6% [4.4, 12.9]	5.3% [2.7, 7.9]
Hispanic	28.2% [16.3, 40.1]	17.6% [7.8, 27.4]	22.6% [17.3, 27.9]	19.9% [14.6, 25.1]	15.5% [12.4, 18.5]	21.0% [15.6, 26.4]	14.1% [9.0, 19.3]	8.5% [2.8, 14.2]*
Grade								
9th	23.8% [17.1, 30.5]	17.0% [11.6, 22.5]	18.5% [15.5, 21.5]	16.4% [13.5, 19.4]	11.5% [8.5, 14.5]	13.2% [10.8, 15.5]	10.0% [6.3, 13.6]	9.0% [6.6, 11.4]
10th	31.4% [26.9, 35.9]	19.5% [14.1, 25.0]	19.1% [16.6, 21.6]	22.5% [18.1, 27.0]	16.9% [13.4, 20.3]	14.1% [10.5, 17.6]	11.5% [8.7, 14.3]	8.9% [4.4, 13.3]
11th	30.5% [24.5, 36.5]	19.7% [13.1, 26.3]	22.9% [18.4, 27.3]	27.5% [22.1, 32.9]	23.4% [18.2, 28.6]	21.2% [17.4, 24.9]	18.2% [13.4, 23.0]	11.0% [7.8, 14.1]
12th	41.8% [31.7, 52.0]	27.3% [20.5, 34.1]	25.6% [20.4, 30.8]	28.1% [20.6, 35.7]	22.7% [18.5, 26.9]	21.5% [16.4, 26.6]	15.6% [11.0, 20.3]	19.1% [11.9, 26.3]

*Indicates data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Table A-5. Lifetime Use of Cigars, Cigarillos, or Little Cigars among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000-2014

	Lifetime Use of Cigars, Cigarillos, or Little Cigars							
	2000	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
	% [95% CI]	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**
Middle School								
Total	17.8% [14.4, 21.1]	20.9% [18.3, 23.6]	16.1% [13.4, 18.7]	15.9% [13.7, 18.1]	11.1% [9.3, 13.0]	8.9% [7.2, 10.6]	7.2% [5.6, 8.8]	4.9% [3.7, 6.0]
Gender								
Male	21.5% [16.4, 26.6]	27.0% [22.3, 31.7]	18.0% [15.0, 20.9]	19.4% [16.6, 22.3]	13.3% [10.6, 16.0]	11.7% [8.8, 14.5]	9.0% [7.1, 10.8]	6.7% [5.1, 8.3]
Female	13.9% [11.1, 16.7]	16.0% [12.4, 19.5]	13.8% [10.2, 17.5]	12.2% [9.6, 14.8]	8.8% [6.7, 10.9]	6.0% [4.1, 7.8]	5.3% [3.3, 7.4]	2.9% [1.8, 3.9]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	15.8% [12.3, 19.3]	16.9% [14.0, 19.8]	14.5% [11.8, 17.1]	13.5% [11.4, 15.7]	15.2% [11.8, 18.5]	7.8% [5.9, 9.6]	6.5% [4.7, 8.2]	4.1% [2.8, 5.4]
Black	25.3% [16.2, 34.4]	34.1% [29.3, 38.9]	23.6% [19.3, 27.8]	25.1% [20.6, 29.5]	10.6% [7.1, 14.0]	12.1% [8.2, 16.1]	9.5% [5.9, 13.1]	8.2% [3.2, 13.2]
Hispanic	27.1% [15.8, 38.4]	27.0% [19.6, 34.3]	20.1% [14.0, 26.3]	20.2% [15.0, 25.5]	12.4% [9.0, 15.8]	14.3% [9.9, 18.7]	7.9% [4.8, 11.0]	6.2% [2.7, 9.6]
Grade								
6th	11.9% [6.3, 17.6]	14.7% [10.6, 18.8]	10.3% [6.5, 14.2]	8.2% [6.1, 10.3]	6.7% [4.1, 9.3]	3.4% [1.3, 5.4]*	3.3% [1.8, 4.9]	2.8% [1.2, 4.4]
7th	16.1% [12.1, 20.0]	20.8% [14.0, 27.6]	15.4% [12.2, 18.6]	16.5% [13.7, 19.3]	9.7% [7.6, 11.7]	6.4% [4.6, 8.3]	5.5% [3.3, 7.8]	5.0% [3.2, 6.9]
8th	25.7% [20.3, 31.0]	25.6% [22.1, 29.1]	22.0% [17.3, 26.7]	22.5% [19.2, 25.7]	17.0% [13.8, 20.1]	14.5% [10.6, 18.4]	12.8% [9.4, 16.3]	6.8% [4.1, 9.4]
High School								
Total	45.4% [40.9, 49.9]	37.5% [34.2, 40.8]	35.4% [32.7, 38.1]	36.5% [32.6, 40.4]	33.4% [30.5, 36.4]	30.6% [27.6, 33.6]	28.3% [24.9, 31.6]	23.4% [19.3, 27.6]
Gender								
Male	56.0% [49.4, 62.5]	44.7% [39.8, 49.7]	42.3% [38.8, 45.8]	44.5% [40.1, 48.9]	38.5% [35.1, 41.9]	37.8% [33.2, 42.5]	36.2% [31.9, 40.4]	27.8% [22.7, 33.0]
Female	34.3% [31.2, 37.4]	30.2% [26.0, 34.3]	28.2% [25.4, 31.0]	28.2% [23.7, 32.7]	28.4% [24.5, 32.2]	23.1% [20.4, 25.9]	20.0% [15.9, 24.1]	18.9% [14.5, 23.4]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	46.1% [41.3, 51.0]	38.1% [34.6, 41.5]	34.7% [31.6, 37.8]	37.0% [32.5, 41.5]	38.5% [34.7, 42.3]	30.3% [26.7, 33.8]	28.6% [24.7, 32.4]	24.2% [20.0, 28.3]
Black	34.5% [26.1, 42.9]	39.2% [31.5, 47.0]	34.8% [29.8, 39.8]	34.5% [30.2, 38.7]	33.2% [28.4, 37.9]	28.4% [23.7, 33.1]	26.0% [18.6, 33.4]	16.9% [10.9, 22.9]
Hispanic	49.3% [37.1, 61.5]	34.4% [25.5, 43.3]	39.2% [34.0, 44.4]	36.2% [28.3, 44.1]	25.7% [20.8, 30.5]	35.0% [29.6, 40.3]	30.0% [23.5, 36.6]	20.3% [13.3, 27.4]
Grade								
9th	31.1% [24.2, 38.1]	29.8% [25.2, 34.5]	28.1% [24.2, 32.0]	24.8% [20.8, 28.8]	24.7% [20.1, 29.3]	20.1% [17.0, 23.2]	17.0% [13.2, 20.8]	14.7% [11.9, 17.6]
10th	44.9% [40.2, 49.7]	36.6% [29.2, 44.0]	31.8% [27.9, 35.8]	38.2% [31.8, 44.5]	30.5% [26.1, 34.8]	22.3% [19.7, 24.9]	22.3% [19.0, 25.6]	18.5% [13.3, 23.7]
11th	48.6% [42.2, 55.0]	39.7% [32.6, 46.9]	38.2% [33.0, 43.3]	38.8% [32.9, 44.7]	40.5% [34.6, 46.4]	35.8% [31.8, 39.8]	33.8% [27.8, 39.8]	23.1% [19.3, 26.9]
12th	60.3% [52.1, 68.6]	45.5% [38.9, 52.2]	45.4% [39.3, 51.6]	47.6% [42.2, 53.0]	40.4% [34.2, 46.5]	38.0% [32.5, 43.4]	41.2% [35.2, 47.2]	37.9% [31.1, 44.7]

*Indicates data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Table A-6. Current (Past 30 Day) Use of Cigars, Cigarillos, or Little Cigars among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000-2014

	Current Use of Cigars, Cigarillos, or Little Cigars							
	2000	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
	% [95% CI]	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**
Middle School								
Total	5.2% [3.8, 6.6]	6.3% [4.4, 8.1]	4.4% [3.3, 5.5]	5.7% [4.5, 7.0]	3.9% [2.8, 4.9]	2.8% [1.7, 4.0]	2.4% [1.7, 3.1]	1.7% [1.0, 2.3]
Gender								
Male	6.7% [4.5, 9.0]	8.1% [5.1, 11.1]	4.9% [3.3, 6.6]	6.3% [4.7, 7.9]	4.8% [3.3, 6.4]	4.3% [2.4, 6.1]	3.0% [2.1, 3.9]	2.2% [1.3, 3.1]
Female	3.5% [1.9, 5.1]	4.9% [3.0, 6.7]	3.9% [2.2, 5.6]	5.0% [3.5, 6.5]	2.8% [1.9, 3.8]	1.4% [0.4, 2.3]*	1.8% [1.0, 2.6]	1.1% [0.5, 1.8]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	4.6% [3.1, 6.1]	4.0% [2.7, 5.3]	3.9% [2.7, 5.1]	4.1% [3.0, 5.1]	5.6% [3.9, 7.4]	2.0% [0.9, 3.1]	2.2% [1.3, 3.1]	1.3% [0.7, 1.9]
Black	6.4% [3.3, 9.5]	12.1% [8.0, 16.2]	6.6% [3.8, 9.4]	12.6% [8.9, 16.3]	4.5% [2.3, 6.7]	6.2% [3.0, 9.4]	2.9% [1.2, 4.6]	2.7% [0.0, 5.9]*
Hispanic	9.1% [0.7, 17.4]*	10.7% [4.6, 16.9]	6.6% [1.9, 11.2]*	8.8% [5.6, 12.0]	2.8% [1.5, 4.1]	5.9% [2.7, 9.1]	4.1% [1.8, 6.4]	2.6% [0.3, 4.8]*
Grade								
6th	3.9% [1.2, 6.6]*	6.0% [2.1, 9.9]*	2.7% [1.3, 4.0]	2.7% [1.5, 3.9]	1.5% [0.6, 2.4]*	1.0% [-0.1, 2.2]*	0.2% [0.0, 0.6]*	0.2% [0.0, 0.7]*
7th	4.5% [2.6, 6.3]	6.0% [3.2, 8.9]	3.3% [1.8, 4.9]	5.8% [3.9, 7.6]	3.4% [2.4, 4.3]	1.5% [0.5, 2.4]*	1.9% [0.9, 3.0]	1.8% [0.9, 2.6]
8th	7.4% [4.8, 9.9]	6.5% [3.7, 9.3]	6.9% [4.5, 9.2]	8.6% [6.6, 10.6]	6.7% [4.5, 8.9]	5.2% [2.5, 8.0]	5.2% [3.3, 7.0]	3.1% [1.4, 4.7]
High School								
Total	15.4% [13.2, 17.5]	11.5% [9.8, 13.3]	13.7% [11.8, 15.5]	16.6% [13.7, 19.4]	14.6% [12.6, 16.7]	13.7% [12.0, 15.3]	11.6% [9.6, 13.6]	9.3% [7.0, 11.5]
Gender								
Male	22.3% [18.6, 25.9]	16.4% [13.6, 19.1]	18.3% [15.7, 20.9]	22.1% [18.2, 26.0]	17.5% [15.0, 20.0]	18.3% [15.5, 21.1]	16.2% [13.4, 19.1]	12.1% [8.7, 15.4]
Female	8.2% [5.6, 10.7]	6.6% [4.5, 8.6]	8.8% [7.0, 10.7]	10.9% [7.7, 14.2]	11.7% [9.3, 14.0]	8.8% [7.1, 10.5]	6.8% [4.7, 8.8]	6.5% [4.7, 8.3]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	15.6% [13.4, 17.9]	11.6% [9.8, 13.5]	13.3% [11.1, 15.6]	16.9% [13.5, 20.3]	17.9% [14.6, 21.2]	13.2% [11.3, 15.1]	11.4% [9.2, 13.6]	9.7% [7.2, 12.3]
Black	11.5% [5.5, 17.5]	13.9% [9.0, 18.8]	12.4% [8.5, 16.3]	14.5% [10.5, 18.6]	12.7% [9.9, 15.5]	11.3% [8.3, 14.4]	13.1% [7.4, 18.8]	6.8% [3.4, 10.3]
Hispanic	15.0% [5.4, 24.7]*	12.0% [6.8, 17.3]	17.0% [11.7, 22.3]	15.8% [11.6, 20.1]	10.1% [6.9, 13.4]	18.8% [14.0, 23.7]	12.5% [8.3, 16.8]	8.2% [5.0, 11.5]
Grade								
9th	11.1% [6.5, 15.7]	8.4% [5.1, 11.7]	9.5% [7.3, 11.7]	10.3% [7.0, 13.5]	9.6% [6.8, 12.4]	8.8% [6.9, 10.8]	7.0% [4.8, 9.3]	5.7% [3.7, 7.8]
10th	14.7% [10.5, 18.9]	10.6% [7.6, 13.5]	12.4% [9.8, 15.0]	15.4% [12.0, 18.8]	12.0% [8.8, 15.1]	12.0% [9.4, 14.5]	8.1% [6.2, 10.1]	7.4% [4.9, 9.9]
11th	15.4% [10.4, 20.3]	12.3% [8.0, 16.6]	15.4% [12.0, 18.8]	19.2% [14.9, 23.6]	20.2% [16.5, 24.0]	15.9% [13.7, 18.1]	12.7% [8.8, 16.5]	7.5% [4.5, 10.5]
12th	21.6% [15.6, 27.5]	15.6% [7.7, 23.5]	18.9% [14.6, 23.2]	23.5% [19.1, 27.9]	18.1% [13.9, 22.2]	17.9% [13.8, 22.0]	19.3% [14.5, 24.1]	16.7% [11.3, 22.2]

*Indicates data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Table A-7. Lifetime Use of Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies Blunts among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2008-2014

	Lifetime Use of Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies Blunts			
	2008	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
	% [95% CI]	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**
Middle School				
Total	8.3% [6.4, 10.2]	6.8% [5.0, 8.7]	6.1% [4.6, 7.7]	3.8% [2.5, 5.1]
Gender				
Male	10.0% [7.0, 13.0]	9.1% [6.5, 11.7]	7.1% [5.6, 8.5]	4.8% [2.9, 6.6]
Female	6.5% [4.8, 8.3]	4.4% [2.6, 6.2]	5.2% [3.0, 7.3]	2.9% [1.8, 4.0]
Race/Ethnicity				
White	11.2% [8.0, 14.3]	5.3% [3.7, 6.9]	5.1% [3.7, 6.4]	2.5% [1.4, 3.6]
Black	9.1% [5.6, 12.7]	15.4% [9.8, 21.0]	11.6% [7.4, 15.8]	10.1% [5.8, 14.3]
Hispanic	7.6% [5.2, 10.0]	9.3% [5.6, 12.9]	6.9% [3.5, 10.2]	5.6% [2.9, 8.4]
Grade				
6th	3.1% [1.3, 4.9]	1.9% [0.2, 3.5]*	2.4% [1.2, 3.6]	1.9% [0.3, 3.6]*
7th	7.8% [5.3, 10.2]	3.4% [2.1, 4.8]	4.7% [2.7, 6.8]	4.0% [2.2, 5.7]
8th	14.0% [10.7, 17.2]	13.1% [8.8, 17.4]	11.4% [8.1, 14.6]	5.5% [3.5, 7.6]
High School				
Total	31.7% [28.3, 35.2]	31.7% [28.7, 34.6]	27.5% [24.0, 31.0]	25.5% [21.4, 29.7]
Gender				
Male	35.5% [31.6, 39.3]	36.2% [32.1, 40.2]	33.6% [29.0, 38.2]	28.5% [23.8, 33.3]
Female	28.0% [23.7, 32.2]	27.0% [23.2, 30.9]	21.3% [17.3, 25.2]	22.5% [16.8, 28.1]
Race/Ethnicity				
White	34.2% [29.8, 38.5]	28.7% [25.7, 31.8]	25.9% [22.3, 29.6]	24.1% [19.7, 28.4]
Black	43.1% [36.0, 50.1]	46.6% [41.9, 51.3]	37.7% [29.7, 45.8]	35.3% [29.5, 41.1]
Hispanic	25.0% [20.1, 29.9]	38.7% [32.0, 45.4]	29.5% [23.6, 35.5]	25.2% [20.4, 30.1]
Grade				
9th	23.7% [18.0, 29.5]	21.1% [17.5, 24.8]	15.3% [10.6, 20.0]	14.0% [10.2, 17.8]
10th	28.0% [23.0, 33.0]	29.3% [24.6, 34.0]	22.2% [18.9, 25.6]	19.3% [14.2, 24.5]
11th	39.1% [34.6, 43.6]	36.4% [31.4, 41.3]	33.4% [27.9, 39.0]	28.2% [23.0, 33.3]
12th	38.3% [32.4, 44.2]	39.8% [34.1, 45.6]	40.1% [34.7, 45.5]	40.7% [32.6, 48.9]

*Indicates data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Table A-8. Current Use of Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies Blunts among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2008-2014

	Current Use of Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies Blunts			
	2008	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
	% [95% CI]	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**
Middle School				
Total	4.2% [3.1, 5.4]	3.1% [1.8, 4.4]	2.9% [1.8, 4.0]	1.9% [1.2, 2.6]
Gender				
Male	5.0% [3.2, 6.7]	4.3% [2.4, 6.3]	3.2% [2.0, 4.3]	2.4% [1.4, 3.3]
Female	3.5% [2.5, 4.5]	1.7% [0.6, 2.9]*	2.6% [1.3, 3.9]	1.4% [0.7, 2.0]
Race/Ethnicity				
White	5.7% [3.6, 7.8]	2.1% [0.9, 3.2]	2.5% [1.4, 3.5]	1.1% [0.5, 1.7]
Black	5.6% [2.8, 8.3]	8.6% [4.8, 12.5]	4.3% [2.1, 6.4]	5.7% [3.2, 8.3]
Hispanic	3.4% [1.8, 4.9]	5.3% [2.8, 7.8]	5.2% [2.0, 8.3]	3.6% [0.9, 6.4]*
Grade				
6th	1.7% [0.6, 2.8]*	0.8% [-0.3, 1.9]*	0.6% [0.0, 1.6]*	0.4% [0.0, 1.0]*
7th	3.7% [2.4, 5.0]	1.3% [0.4, 2.3]*	2.0% [0.9, 3.1]	2.2% [1.1, 3.3]
8th	7.2% [5.1, 9.4]	6.2% [3.1, 9.3]	6.1% [3.5, 8.8]	3.0% [1.5, 4.4]
High School				
Total	16.6% [14.3, 18.8]	15.3% [13.8, 16.8]	12.6% [10.4, 14.9]	11.6% [9.5, 13.6]
Gender				
Male	19.1% [16.8, 21.4]	18.9% [16.2, 21.7]	16.5% [13.3, 19.7]	13.6% [10.3, 16.8]
Female	13.9% [11.2, 16.5]	11.5% [9.3, 13.6]	8.6% [6.2, 11.0]	9.4% [7.2, 11.6]
Race/Ethnicity				
White	19.4% [16.0, 22.8]	13.5% [11.8, 15.2]	11.4% [9.2, 13.6]	11.1% [8.8, 13.3]
Black	20.4% [16.4, 24.3]	19.3% [15.7, 22.9]	19.2% [12.9, 25.4]	15.6% [10.5, 20.6]
Hispanic	11.8% [8.6, 15.0]	22.1% [16.7, 27.4]	16.3% [12.4, 20.1]	11.8% [8.6, 15.0]
Grade				
9th	11.9% [8.8, 14.9]	10.3% [7.8, 12.8]	8.1% [4.9, 11.2]	5.5% [3.1, 8.0]
10th	14.0% [10.6, 17.3]	13.8% [11.1, 16.4]	9.7% [7.4, 12.1]	10.6% [7.3, 13.8]
11th	21.6% [17.8, 25.4]	18.5% [16.1, 21.0]	14.3% [9.8, 18.7]	11.2% [7.6, 14.9]
12th	20.0% [15.8, 24.1]	18.7% [15.0, 22.4]	18.7% [14.3, 23.1]	19.1% [13.5, 24.7]

*Indicates data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Table A-9. Lifetime Use of Smokeless Tobacco (Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip) among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000-2014

	Lifetime Use Smokeless Tobacco							
	2000	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
	% [95% CI]	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**
Middle School								
Total	10.4% [7.8, 12.9]	11.5% [9.1, 13.9]	7.9% [6.3, 9.6]	8.2% [6.1, 10.4]	6.7% [4.4, 9.0]	6.0% [4.5, 7.5]	5.1% [3.5, 6.7]	4.9% [3.2, 6.6]
Gender								
Male	14.7% [10.7, 18.7]	17.6% [12.8, 22.4]	10.4% [7.4, 13.5]	11.8% [8.5, 15.1]	9.3% [6.2, 12.5]	9.7% [7.0, 12.5]	7.5% [4.9, 10.2]	7.1% [4.6, 9.6]
Female	5.7% [3.5, 7.9]	6.3% [3.8, 8.7]	4.9% [2.9, 6.9]	4.4% [2.9, 6.0]	4.0% [2.2, 5.7]	2.0% [1.2, 2.9]	2.6% [1.5, 3.7]	2.6% [1.4, 3.8]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	9.6% [6.9, 12.3]	11.7% [8.9, 14.5]	6.6% [4.5, 8.8]	8.4% [6.1, 10.7]	9.3% [5.7, 12.8]	6.3% [4.5, 8.1]	5.5% [3.6, 7.3]	5.1% [3.2, 6.9]
Black	8.9% [0.5, 17.3]*	9.8% [7.2, 12.4]	13.9% [9.4, 18.4]	6.5% [3.9, 9.0]	5.6% [2.5, 8.7]	2.8% [0.7, 4.8]*	2.0% [0.0, 4.4]*	1.9% [0.1, 3.6]*
Hispanic	19.6% [7.7, 31.5]*	10.9% [5.2, 16.6]	9.2% [4.0, 14.4]	5.9% [2.8, 8.9]	5.9% [3.3, 8.5]	5.3% [1.8, 8.9]*	3.8% [1.5, 6.0]	5.0% [1.2, 8.7]*
Grade								
6th	9.7% [5.0, 14.4]	10.8% [8.1, 13.5]	8.5% [4.9, 12.2]	4.9% [3.4, 6.3]	2.3% [0.8, 3.8]*	1.9% [0.3, 3.6]*	3.8% [1.5, 6.0]	4.0% [1.6, 6.4]
7th	9.4% [7.0, 11.7]	11.0% [6.0, 15.9]	6.7% [4.5, 8.9]	7.2% [5.5, 9.0]	5.9% [3.2, 8.6]	5.1% [3.4, 6.7]	4.1% [2.3, 5.9]	4.4% [2.3, 6.4]
8th	11.9% [7.3, 16.5]	13.0% [10.1, 15.9]	8.4% [6.7, 10.1]	12.5% [7.4, 17.5]	11.8% [7.2, 16.4]	9.4% [5.5, 13.3]	7.5% [4.8, 10.2]	6.3% [4.0, 8.6]
High School								
Total	20.0% [15.1, 24.8]	18.0% [14.7, 21.2]	17.4% [14.9, 19.9]	16.2% [12.4, 20.0]	15.6% [13.1, 18.2]	15.4% [12.9, 17.9]	15.8% [13.0, 18.6]	15.8% [11.3, 20.3]
Gender								
Male	31.8% [24.7, 38.8]	26.2% [21.2, 31.2]	25.2% [21.9, 28.6]	26.1% [20.6, 31.7]	24.7% [20.9, 28.5]	24.0% [20.4, 27.6]	24.6% [21.1, 28.0]	24.0% [17.1, 30.8]
Female	7.6% [5.1, 10.1]	9.8% [6.8, 12.8]	9.3% [7.4, 11.2]	6.0% [3.7, 8.3]	6.3% [4.4, 8.2]	6.5% [4.8, 8.3]	6.6% [3.3, 9.8]	7.2% [4.7, 9.6]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	22.1% [17.4, 26.8]	19.0% [15.7, 22.4]	18.4% [15.7, 21.1]	17.7% [13.6, 21.8]	19.0% [15.3, 22.6]	16.5% [13.9, 19.1]	18.8% [15.7, 22.0]	18.3% [13.0, 23.5]
Black	5.5% [1.9, 9.0]*	16.7% [11.2, 22.1]	10.6% [8.0, 13.1]	6.6% [3.7, 9.5]	10.7% [7.1, 14.3]	6.6% [3.6, 9.6]	3.4% [0.7, 6.1]*	2.2% [0.9, 3.5]
Hispanic	9.7% [2.8, 16.6]*	9.8% [1.9, 17.6]*	18.8% [13.8, 23.8]	12.6% [7.8, 17.5]	11.1% [7.9, 14.4]	16.8% [11.2, 22.5]	11.4% [6.3, 16.6]	8.1% [4.4, 11.8]
Grade								
9th	14.1% [5.4, 22.8]*	15.2% [11.4, 18.9]	13.2% [11.1, 15.2]	12.5% [9.1, 16.0]	11.1% [8.6, 13.6]	10.2% [6.7, 13.7]	11.5% [8.0, 15.0]	12.6% [8.4, 16.8]
10th	20.9% [16.8, 24.9]	17.4% [11.6, 23.1]	18.1% [15.2, 20.9]	16.6% [11.3, 22.0]	15.3% [11.9, 18.7]	15.0% [11.7, 18.3]	14.9% [11.8, 17.9]	9.7% [4.7, 14.8]
11th	20.1% [14.0, 26.2]	20.1% [11.0, 29.1]	18.8% [14.1, 23.6]	17.4% [10.4, 24.5]	18.8% [12.8, 24.8]	19.3% [15.1, 23.4]	19.1% [13.6, 24.7]	15.4% [11.7, 19.1]
12th	26.0% [16.6, 35.5]	20.1% [13.0, 27.3]	19.8% [15.5, 24.0]	19.2% [14.7, 23.7]	18.2% [14.2, 22.2]	17.2% [12.4, 22.1]	18.1% [13.9, 22.4]	25.7% [17.3, 34.1]

*Indicates data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Table A-10. Current (Past 30 Day) Use of Smokeless Tobacco (Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip) among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000-2014

	Current Use of Smokeless Tobacco							
	2000	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
	% [95% CI]	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**
Middle School								
Total	4.1% [2.7, 5.6]	2.4% [1.6, 3.2]	2.2% [1.2, 3.1]	3.6% [2.4, 4.9]	3.3% [2.0, 4.6]	2.5% [1.7, 3.4]	1.5% [0.8, 2.1]	1.8% [1.2, 2.4]
Gender								
Male	6.3% [3.8, 8.8]	3.3% [1.7, 4.9]	3.1% [1.5, 4.7]	5.2% [3.1, 7.3]	4.3% [2.7, 5.9]	4.2% [2.6, 5.8]	2.1% [1.0, 3.2]	2.7% [1.7, 3.7]
Female	1.8% [0.7, 3.0]*	1.7% [0.7, 2.7]	1.1% [0.3, 2.0]*	2.0% [1.1, 2.8]	2.2% [1.0, 3.4]	0.7% [0.2, 1.1]*	0.8% [0.2, 1.5]*	0.9% [0.2, 1.5]*
Race/Ethnicity								
White	3.8% [2.3, 5.2]	2.5% [1.4, 3.6]	2.3% [1.2, 3.4]	3.4% [1.9, 4.9]	4.1% [2.0, 6.2]	2.4% [1.4, 3.3]	1.6% [0.9, 2.4]	1.7% [1.0, 2.3]
Black	3.8% [-0.5, 8.1]*	2.0% [0.8, 3.2]	3.0% [0.7, 5.3]*	3.9% [1.4, 6.3]*	2.8% [1.3, 4.3]	1.9% [0.2, 3.6]*	0.0% [0.0, 0.0]	1.0% [0.0, 2.3]*
Hispanic	7.4% [0.6, 14.1]*	1.3% [-0.3, 3.0]*	0.6% [-0.2, 1.4]*	2.7% [0.8, 4.6]*	2.7% [1.1, 4.2]	2.9% [0.3, 5.5]*	1.7% [0.2, 3.2]*	3.0% [0.0, 6.1]*
Grade								
6th	4.2% [1.0, 7.4]*	1.6% [0.3, 2.9]*	1.9% [0.2, 3.5]*	1.5% [0.6, 2.3]*	0.9% [0.1, 1.8]*	0.5% [-0.2, 1.3]*	0.7% [0.0, 1.5]*	1.1% [0.2, 2.1]*
7th	2.8% [0.9, 4.7]*	2.2% [0.6, 3.8]*	1.6% [0.6, 2.6]*	3.2% [1.8, 4.5]	2.9% [1.6, 4.1]	1.7% [0.7, 2.7]	1.2% [0.0, 2.3]*	1.8% [0.9, 2.8]
8th	5.4% [2.1, 8.6]*	3.1% [1.5, 4.7]	2.6% [1.1, 4.1]	6.1% [2.9, 9.3]	6.1% [3.4, 8.8]	4.5% [2.3, 6.8]	2.6% [1.0, 4.1]	2.4% [1.2, 3.5]
High School								
Total	6.9% [4.7, 9.2]	5.2% [3.1, 7.4]	7.3% [5.9, 8.8]	7.9% [5.7, 10.1]	8.2% [6.1, 10.2]	7.2% [5.9, 8.6]	6.6% [5.2, 7.9]	8.0% [4.6, 11.3]
Gender								
Male	12.2% [8.5, 16.0]	8.1% [4.4, 11.8]	11.8% [9.4, 14.1]	14.1% [10.1, 18.1]	13.9% [10.5, 17.2]	11.8% [9.7, 13.9]	11.2% [8.6, 13.8]	13.6% [7.8, 19.4]
Female	1.4% [0.6, 2.1]	2.1% [0.8, 3.5]*	2.5% [1.6, 3.3]	1.6% [0.7, 2.5]	2.4% [1.5, 3.4]	2.3% [1.3, 3.3]	1.8% [0.9, 2.7]	2.0% [1.1, 2.9]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	7.7% [5.4, 10.1]	5.9% [3.6, 8.2]	7.8% [6.2, 9.5]	8.9% [6.3, 11.4]	10.3% [7.3, 13.3]	7.5% [6.1, 9.0]	7.3% [5.7, 8.9]	9.4% [5.5, 13.3]
Black	1.2% [-0.4, 2.8]*	3.7% [-1.1, 8.4]*	2.6% [1.0, 4.1]*	2.5% [0.9, 4.0]*	5.7% [3.1, 8.3]	1.4% [-0.1, 2.9]*	2.2% [0.3, 4.1]*	0.9% [0.0, 1.8]*
Hispanic	0.0% [0.0, 0.0]	0.5% [-0.1, 1.2]*	7.6% [4.3, 11.0]	7.1% [3.3, 10.9]	4.5% [2.5, 6.6]	10.2% [6.5, 13.9]	6.0% [2.7, 9.3]	2.7% [0.6, 4.7]*
Grade								
9th	5.4% [2.0, 8.8]*	3.9% [2.1, 5.7]	6.2% [5.0, 7.5]	6.9% [4.3, 9.4]	4.6% [3.2, 6.0]	3.7% [1.8, 5.7]	5.7% [2.8, 8.6]	7.3% [4.2, 10.3]
10th	6.7% [4.4, 9.0]	5.6% [3.2, 7.9]	7.3% [5.3, 9.4]	7.0% [3.5, 10.5]	8.5% [5.6, 11.4]	7.9% [5.5, 10.3]	5.9% [3.8, 7.9]	4.2% [1.2, 7.1]*
11th	6.8% [2.4, 11.3]*	6.5% [0.3, 12.6]*	7.8% [5.0, 10.6]	7.3% [3.6, 11.0]	10.9% [5.9, 15.9]	9.1% [6.9, 11.4]	8.2% [5.0, 11.4]	6.5% [4.5, 8.4]
12th	8.9% [2.3, 15.6]*	5.2% [1.8, 8.6]*	8.0% [5.5, 10.5]	10.9% [6.9, 14.9]	9.4% [6.5, 12.4]	8.1% [4.7, 11.6]	6.7% [3.5, 10.0]	14.0% [7.0, 21.0]

*Indicates data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Table A-11. Lifetime and Current Use of E-Cigarettes among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2012-2014[nn]

	Lifetime Use of E-Cigarettes		Current Use of E-Cigarettes	
	2012	2014	2012	2014
	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]
Middle School				
Total	3.3% [2.2, 4.5]	11.2% [9.2, 13.2]	1.3% [0.7, 2.0]	5.2% [3.8, 6.6]
Gender				
Male	3.4% [2.1, 4.8]	12.6% [10.0, 15.2]	1.1% [0.4, 1.9]	5.8% [4.2, 7.4]
Female	3.2% [2.0, 4.5]	9.7% [6.9, 12.4]	1.5% [0.6, 2.5]	4.2% [2.6, 5.9]
Race/Ethnicity				
White	3.7% [2.3, 5.0]	10.8% [8.5, 13.1]	1.5% [0.8, 2.3]	4.4% [2.7, 6.1]
Black	1.6% [0.0, 3.3]*	9.5% [5.1, 14.0]	0.2% [-0.2, 0.5]*	7.0% [2.7, 11.3]
Hispanic	2.8% [0.7, 4.8]*	13.8% [9.2, 18.5]	0.9% [-0.3, 2.0]*	7.4% [3.9, 10.8]
Grade				
6th	1.6% [0.2, 3.1]*	7.8% [5.7, 9.9]	0.5% [-0.2, 1.2]*	2.4% [0.5, 4.4]*
7th	2.6% [1.2, 3.9]	10.6% [6.5, 14.7]	0.8% [0.3, 1.4]*	4.9% [2.2, 7.6]
8th	5.9% [4.1, 7.7]	15.2% [11.2, 19.2]	2.7% [1.1, 4.3]	8.0% [5.1, 10.9]
High School				
Total	11.3% [9.7, 12.9]	29.0% [24.9, 33.0]	3.9% [3.0, 4.7]	15.6% [12.5, 18.6]
Gender				
Male	13.7% [11.7, 15.6]	29.9% [25.2, 34.5]	5.2% [3.6, 6.8]	17.3% [13.4, 21.2]
Female	9.0% [6.7, 11.4]	27.9% [23.4, 32.5]	2.6% [1.4, 3.7]	13.6% [10.8, 16.4]
Race/Ethnicity				
White	12.8% [10.7, 14.9]	31.1% [26.4, 35.8]	4.4% [3.4, 5.3]	16.5% [13.2, 19.9]
Black	5.0% [2.0, 7.9]	17.2% [12.5, 21.8]	1.1% [-0.3, 2.4]	10.0% [7.3, 12.7]
Hispanic	11.1% [6.4, 15.8]	26.1% [20.3, 31.8]	4.5% [2.1, 6.9]	13.5% [8.1, 18.8]
Grade				
9th	7.9% [5.7, 10.0]	22.1% [18.6, 25.5]	2.4% [1.3, 3.6]	10.7% [7.7, 13.6]
10th	10.4% [8.2, 12.5]	23.3% [17.5, 29.1]	3.6% [2.5, 4.8]	12.2% [8.7, 15.8]
11th	14.3% [9.9, 18.6]	32.2% [25.9, 38.4]	4.4% [2.7, 6.2]	15.6% [11.7, 19.5]
12th	13.0% [9.5, 16.4]	38.6% [31.1, 46.2]	5.2% [3.5, 6.8]	24.1% [16.4, 31.8]

*Indicates data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

[nn] In 2012, lifetime e-cigarette use was assessed by the question, "Which of the following products have you ever tried, even just one time?" and was the 8th response option available. In 2014, lifetime e-cigarette use was assessed by the question, “Have you ever used an electronic cigarette or e-cigarette, even one or two puffs?” Current e-cigarette use in 2014 was assessed by the question, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use electronic cigarettes?” Students who reported using e-cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days were considered current e-cigarette users.

Table A-12. Lifetime Use of Other Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000-2014

	Lifetime Use of Other Tobacco Products							
	2000	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
	% [95% CI]	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**	**% [95% CI]**
Middle School								
Pipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5% [2.6, 4.4]	3.3% [2.3, 4.3]
Bidis	5.4% [3.9, 6.9]	5.1% [3.8, 6.3]	4.5% [3.5, 5.6]	3.8% [3.2, 4.4]	2.0% [1.3, 2.6]	1.1% [0.5, 1.6]	1.4% [0.9, 2.0]	1.7% [1.2, 2.2]
Kreteks	2.8% [1.6, 4.1]	3.0% [2.0, 4.0]	2.4% [1.7, 3.2]	2.8% [2.0, 3.5]	1.6% [1.0, 2.2]	0.9% [0.5, 1.3]	0.9% [0.6, 1.3]	1.2% [0.8, 1.7]
Hookah	-	-	-	-	-	1.3% [0.7, 1.8]	1.9% [1.4, 2.4]	2.7% [1.9, 3.6]
Roll-your-own cigarettes	-	-	-	-	-	4.2% [3.2, 5.1]	4.6% [3.5, 5.7]	3.7% [2.3, 5.1]
Flavored little cigars	-	-	-	-	-	4.1% [3.1, 5.0]	2.1% [1.4, 2.9]	1.1% [0.4, 1.7]
Clove cigars	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6% [0.3, 0.9]	0.5% [0.1, 0.9]*
Snus	-	-	-	-	3.6% [2.2, 5.0]	2.5% [1.6, 3.5]	1.8% [1.1, 2.4]	1.2% [0.6, 1.9]
Dissolvable Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	0.8% [0.4, 1.1]	0.5% [0.3, 0.8]	0.5% [0.1, 0.9]*
High School								
Pipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.7% [10.7, 14.6]	10.4% [8.3, 12.5]
Bidis	8.8% [6.8, 10.8]	6.1% [4.7, 7.4]	7.1% [6.0, 8.2]	4.8% [4.0, 5.6]	3.3% [2.5, 4.1]	3.6% [2.5, 4.7]	2.9% [2.0, 3.8]	3.1% [2.2, 4.0]
Kreteks	9.1% [7.3, 10.9]	4.9% [3.7, 6.1]	5.3% [4.5, 6.1]	6.2% [4.7, 7.7]	4.4% [3.3, 5.5]	4.6% [3.4, 5.7]	2.7% [1.9, 3.5]	2.6% [1.9, 3.3]
Hookah	-	-	-	-	-	13.4% [10.3, 16.6]	12.2% [10.2, 14.2]	13.7% [10.8, 16.5]
Roll-your-own cigarettes	-	-	-	-	-	12.7% [10.9, 14.5]	11.5% [9.0, 13.9]	12.1% [8.5, 15.6]
Flavored little cigars	-	-	-	-	-	16.8% [14.8, 18.9]	14.4% [12.3, 16.5]	9.6% [7.5, 11.8]
Clove cigars	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3% [2.6, 4.1]	2.0% [1.1, 2.9]
Snus	-	-	-	-	6.9% [5.3, 8.5]	9.3% [7.7, 10.9]	6.1% [4.9, 7.4]	5.4% [3.7, 7.2]
Dissolvable Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	2.4% [1.6, 3.2]	1.2% [0.7, 1.7]	1.1% [0.5, 1.8]

- Indicates data were not collected.
*Indicates data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Table A-13. Current Use of Other Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000-2014

	Lifetime Use of Other Tobacco Products							
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]
Middle School								
Pipe	2.7% [1.8, 3.7]	2.4% [1.7, 3.1]	1.7% [1.1, 2.4]	2.9% [2.3, 3.5]	1.5% [0.9, 2.1]	1.1% [0.6, 1.6]	1.6% [1.0, 2.2]	1.7% [1.0, 2.3]
Bidis	4.4% [3.4, 5.3]	3.3% [2.4, 4.2]	3.0% [2.0, 3.9]	3.1% [2.5, 3.7]	1.6% [1.1, 2.2]	0.5% [0.2, 0.8]	0.7% [0.3, 1.1]	0.5% [0.2, 0.7]
Kreteks	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8% [0.4, 1.2]	0.8% [0.3, 1.3]
Hookah	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8% [0.5, 1.1]	1.4% [0.9, 1.8]
Roll-your-own cigarettes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5% [1.8, 3.2]	1.8% [1.0, 2.6]
Flavored little cigars	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1% [0.7, 1.5]	0.7% [0.2, 1.1]*
Clove cigars	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3% [0.0, 0.5]*	0.3% [0.1, 0.6]*
Snus	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9% [0.4, 1.3]	0.6% [0.2, 1.0]*
Dissolvable Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3% [0.0, 0.5]*	0.5% [0.0, 1.0]*
High School								
Pipe	3.7% [2.5, 4.9]	3.8% [2.4, 5.3]	3.8% [3.1, 4.4]	4.4% [3.7, 5.2]	3.1% [2.4, 3.7]	3.1% [2.3, 3.8]	5.3% [4.0, 6.5]	5.0% [3.7, 6.3]
Bidis	4.1% [2.9, 5.4]	3.5% [2.2, 4.8]	4.4% [3.6, 5.2]	3.2% [2.6, 3.9]	2.1% [1.4, 2.9]	2.3% [1.4, 3.2]	1.5% [0.7, 2.2]	1.1% [0.5, 1.7]
Kreteks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8% [1.2, 2.4]	1.6% [0.8, 2.4]
Hookah	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1% [3.0, 5.2]	5.5% [4.1, 6.8]
Roll-your-own cigarettes	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3% [3.6, 7.1]	5.5% [3.3, 7.7]
Flavored little cigars	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0% [4.0, 6.0]	3.7% [2.4, 5.0]
Clove cigars	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4% [0.9, 1.9]	0.8% [0.3, 1.2]*
Snus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9% [1.3, 2.6]	2.1% [1.2, 2.9]
Dissolvable Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7% [0.3, 1.1]	0.8% [0.3, 1.4]*

- Indicates data were not collected.
*Indicates data are statistically unstable because the relative standard error is >30%. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

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